5c per copy

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Volume 2 No. 23 | Royal Oak, Michigan | December 28, 1936

N.Y. Grange Adopts Social Justice Idea

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

WITH the New Year a new administration takes over the affairs of the nation. Many of the personalities that made the New Deal what it was have been removed. Others who were vocal have been silenced. That changes the New Deal. New cabinet members, it is reported, will fill the places of those who are to resign.

What may the nation expect for the next four years with the most staggering uncertainties facing it?

Most important, what will be done about our course through the devious ways of international relations?

Baleful prophets have, time and again, designated the year 1937 as the beginning of the war that will destroy our modern civilization. Foreign and American wise men are on record with the belief that a major war inevitably will involve the United States. Our experience of 1917 reminds us that they are not talking idly.

In spite of all that, there is not a man or woman in this nation, whether in public office or out of it, who today can point out one flimsy reason why we should go to war this year or any year within our range of vision.

Should we get into war, we will be "framed" into it!

* * *

If we but stop to consider we know that in the event of a major outbreak in Europe, every device known to scheming war-strategists and diplomats will be brought into play to force us into the war in spite of the fact that we have no good reason to fight and, moreover, in spite of the fact that we have overwhelming reasons to remain aloof.

The United States has assumed a new role in interna-

(Continued on Page 4)

The Sands Run Out

A Year-End Thought

THE year's nigh past, a new one comes,
What have you done, asks Time, who runs
Beside each one, by night and day,
His scissors cutting clean away
Our days of life.

What may we answer truthfully
To him who cuts so ruthlessly?
Have we for any spared a care,
Or thought of all he has to bear,
His load of pain?

Have we this year, by word or deed,
Done aught to rid the land of need?
Or have we, proudly, only cared
That we from want were justly spared?
We Pharisees!

Beware! With Time, unseen, goes, too,
Another who, of me and you,
A record writes, that can not lie,
That does us each forever tie
To what we do.

So let us, while we yet have life,
Enlist to end all want and strife;
To give our love, our time, our wealth,
That all may live in joy and health,
As He would have.

—L. D. Ford.

Cost of Production Plus Profit Will Be Basis of Milk Price

By the Farm Editor

Many a farmer's eye, and many a politician's ear, was centered on Utica, New York, in mid-December.

The milk control problem in New York state was the principal question before the State Grange annual convention there.

Out of the convention came a committee to handle the Milk Control Act. But also out of this convention came real news, for the New York State Grange went uncompromisingly on record for a great principle of social justice.

They instructed the committee to predicate their milk control activities on "cost of production plus a profit" to the dairy farmers of the Empire state.

This is good news for the farmers of the country. For years the Farmers' Union had been almost alone in defending the fundamental principle of cost of production plus a profit. Then, in 1934, the National Union for Social Justice was organized. Over the airways on that famous November 11 the farmers of the country and millions upon millions of urban residents came to have a better understanding of what was wrong in the field of agriculture.

The Farm Bureau just naturally never agreed with anything that was of a true and permanent interest to the farmer.

The Grange, by its very nature a conservative organization, regarded the "cost of production plus a profit" principle as radical.

Cost of Production Only Way Out

The Grange is strong in New York state. It is particularly strong in the great dairy counties. The Grange witnessed the operation of the Empire State Milk Control Act, and was driven to the conclusion that the only way to settle this milk problem is to start with the first principle of elemental justice, viz.: **cost of production plus a reasonable profit to the farmer.**

Following this, naturally, comes justice to the distributor. But justice means that the distributor **must be forced by law to open his books and disclose the unconscionable profit** made by Borden, by National Dairies, by Sheffield Farms, Incorporated.

When cost of production plus a profit is returned to the farmer and when the distributor is limited to a reasonable profit, and the profit motives in business thereby protected, then the consumer will be entitled to milk at a reasonable price.

Unless the milk problem is solved, the day is approaching when it will be declared to be a public utility and subjected to that drastic regulation which characterizes state paternalism.

Father Charles E. Coughlin will broadcast a radio greeting to the nation on New Year's day, from 5:15 to 5:45 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, over approximately 50 stations in the Columbia Broadcasting network.

He wishes to thank William Paley, president, and William Klauber, executive vice president, of the Columbia chain who have made this, the first broadcast to emanate directly from the Shrine of the Little Flower, possible.

Watch your local newspapers for local outlets.

Control Act Fails to Control

New York state has a Milk Control Act, which, in the opinion of the dairy farmers, simply does not control. The chief objections to the act's operations center around the fact that the law permits introduction of milk from other states or from Canada without inspection. Whereas the Pennsylvania law, as an example, requires that the same standards of inspection which apply within the state must apply to all milk imported.

A second objection voiced by the New York farmers was that the law provided for no compulsory audit of the distributors' books, but simply permitted such an audit. The farmers were quick to recognize that such an act would put them once more at the mercy of their real competitors—the milk dealers.

The law was originally planned to control the surplus of milk, but, instead of controlling that surplus by

(Continued on Page 14)

$7,000.00 In Cash Prizes Awaits 368 Readers! Who Show They "Know Social Justice"

WHAT ARE YOUR ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS?

Picture No. 3

Picture No. 4

MAKE YOUR SELECTION BY NUMBER FROM THE FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS:

2. It is an article of intrinsic value.
3. It is wealth.
5. It is a receipt for wealth.
6. It is a thing in itself.
5. It is necessarily gold.
6. It is necessarily silver.

1. They are government operated banks.
2. They are branches of the United States Treasury.
5. They are a banking group formed to aid the American people.
4. They are privately owned institutions formed by boss bankers for personal profit.
5. They are the logical issuer of our currency.
6. They are the saviors of American industry.

Question No. 1

Question No. 2

Make Your Selection by Numbers from the Following Suggestions:

1. The Senate.
2. The House of Representatives.
3. The Federal Reserve Banks.
4. The President.
5. The United States Government.
6. The National Banks.

1. The manufacturers.
2. The farmers.
3. The politicians.
4. The international bankers.
5. The labor unions.
6. Congress.

Fun . . . plus . . . EDUCATION IN SOCIAL JUSTICE PRINCIPLES . . . plus . . . THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE IN CASH PRIZES TOTALLING $7,000.00!

That in a nutshell tells the story of our great nationwide **"KNOW SOCIAL JUSTICE"** Contest which opened last week and which will hold the attention of all readers for 25 weeks.

A Grand Prize of $2,500.00 for the person who sends in the best or most appropriate answer to 50 simple questions on Father Coughlin's social justice program. YOU CAN WIN THIS GRAND PRIZE AS EASILY AS ANY PERSON IN THIS GREAT COMPETITION! To win requires nothing more than a fair knowledge of what Father Coughlin has stood for over the radio and through the columns of this weekly review.

A Second Prize of $1,000.00! A Third Prize of $400.00! A Fourth Prize of $100.00! Four Prizes of $50.00 each! One hundred prizes of $10.00 each! And 260 prizes of $5.00 each!

Awards—368 mighty substantial awards—just for knowning the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.

This big contest will mean EDUCATION and FUN for yourself and every member of your family—for your group of friends who BELIEVE in social justice and like to talk it.

Proceeds of the contest will be used by the Radio League of the Little Flower to spread social justice.

On this page you have ALL OF THE FIRST FOUR PICTURE-QUESTIONS BEFORE YOU. You can enter RIGHT NOW and be right up-to-the-minute with every other person in the Contest.

There are two ways in which you can participate in this nation-wide competition:

(1) **You may send in 10 cents with each weekly coupon of two answers, or a total of $2.50 over the entire contest. (Of course, you may pay up the whole $2.50 in full at any time, then send your weekly returns with no more money.)**

(2) **You may obtain FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS to SOCIAL JUSTICE ($2 per year). These subscriptions, together with the remittance of $10, the names and addresses of subscribers MUST be mailed to the "Contest Editor" before Midnight of Thursday, January 28, 1937. A renewal of your own yearly subscription will count—BUT IT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY YOUR OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, EITHER NEW ONES OR RENEWALS.**

Either route you go will qualify you as a contestant and place you in line for your share of the $7,000 in cash prizes. In either event you in will receive, immediately you enter the contest, a copy of Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers,"** or a copy of his volume of radio lectures on social justice.

It's all quite simple. It's great FUN. It's wonderful education in the principles of the humanest social and economic program known to this continent.

ENTER TODAY. Put down what you consider the best or most appropriate answers to Picture-Questions No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4—RIGHT NOW. Get your friends and relations to enter. Discuss the questions with them. READ THE BOOKS.

WIN A TIDY FORTUNE! You can do it—easily.

368 CASH PRIZES

GRAND PRIZE	$2,500
SECOND PRIZE	1,000
THIRD PRIZE	400
FOURTH PRIZE	100
Four Prizes of $50 each.	
100 Prizes of $10 each.	
260 Prizes of $5 each.	

An Extra $500.00 for Promptness

You can win a total of $3,000 in this great contest—IF YOU'RE EARLY. An extra award of $500 will be made to the winner of the Grand Prize if he or she is shown by our records to have entered the contest during the first six weeks—or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. DON'T DELAY. Enter TODAY while the second two questions are before you.

Rules of the Contest

1. Open to all readers of **SOCIAL JUSTICE**, except employes of Reverend Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of the National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. Two pictures each week for 25 consecutive weeks, beginning Monday, December 21, 1936. Each picture contains a question concerning the principles of social justice laid down by Father Coughlin.
3. A Grand Prize of $2,500 will be awarded to the reader of **SOCIAL JUSTICE** returning the best or most appropriate answers to the questions appearing in all 50 pictures and otherwise complying with these rules. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each weekly coupon, or, as an alternative, to obtain during the first six weeks of the contest FIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS to **SOCIAL JUSTICE** ($2 per year) and to return remittance covering same ($10). The remittance of 10 cents in coin each week or the obtaining of five subscriptions is in payment for Father Coughlin's book, **"Money: Questions and Answers,"** or for his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Purchase of one of these books is a condition for entering the contest, and the contestant has the choice of either book.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for coupons arriving unduly late. By entering the contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional pictures and questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do **NOT** decorate coupons. Neatness will not count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set will be entitled to one of the above volumes of Father Coughlin for each set submitted.

How to Proceed as a Contestant

1. All questions are based on the principles of social justice as laid down by Father Coughlin.
2. Study each question for a few moments. Don't rush. Read each of the suggested answers aloud. You will notice many of them are wrong answers. There is only one best or most appropriate answer to each question. That's the one you want.
3. When you have selected what you consider the proper answer fill in the coupon by writing the number of your selected answer in the little square opposite the large black number of the question.
4. IF YOU DO NOT INTEND TO OBTAIN FIVE YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS TO SOCIAL JUSTICE, send in your coupons WEEKLY with 10 cents in coin (not stamps). Each coupon bears your answers to two questions. Therefore, the total outlay to a contestant is $2.50, 10 cents per week for 25 weeks.
5. If you DO INTEND to obtain five yearly subscriptions ($2 per year), SEND IN YOUR COUPONS WEEKLY WITH NO MONEY. Remember—in order to qualify you as a contestant under this alternative, the five names of subscribers and full remittance of $10 must be mailed on or before Midnight of Thursday, January 28. A RENEWAL OF YOUR OWN YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION WILL COUNT—BUT IT MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY FOUR OTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS, EITHER NEW ONES OR RENEWALS. Use your own stationery. Write names and addresses very clearly.
6. Immediately you enter the contest you will receive either one of Father Coughlin's books, "MONEY: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS or his volume of radio lectures on social justice. Either of these books will prove extremely helpful in answering the contest questions. You mark your choice on the first coupon.
7. If you do NOT intend to obtain five yearly subscriptions, you may pay up in full your 10 cents per week by sending the whole $2.50. You then will send in your coupons weekly without further remittance.
8. In any event, PLEASE send your coupons within ONE WEEK after they appear in SOCIAL JUSTICE. Failure to do this will not disqualify you. We ask it only as a convenience to our clerks.
9. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3," etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

COUPON FOR YOUR ANSWERS

IF YOU ARE ENTERING THE CONTEST TODAY, FILL IN ALL FOUR ANSWERS ON THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH 20 CENTS IN COIN. IF YOU ENTERED LAST WEEK JUST FILL IN YOUR ANSWERS TO PICTURES No. 3 AND No. 4—AND RETURN WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggested answers under each picture
Write clearly the number in the little square

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No.....
No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No.....
No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No.....
No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No.....

MY NAME IS.....
MY ADDRESS IS.....
TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....
Please send me immediately "Money: Questions and Answers," or, Father Coughlin's book of radio lectures on social justice.
(Cross out book you DO NOT WANT)

ADDRESS—

"CONTEST EDITOR"
SOCIAL JUSTICE
Royal Oak,
Michigan

AN EXTRA COUPON FOR YOURSELF OR FRIEND

IF YOU ARE ENTERING THE CONTEST TODAY, FILL IN ALL FOUR ANSWERS ON THIS COUPON AND RETURN WITH 20 CENTS IN COIN. IF YOU ENTERED LAST WEEK JUST FILL IN YOUR ANSWERS TO PICTURES No. 3 AND No. 4—AND RETURN WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN
NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN PICTURE
Make your selection by number from suggested answers under each picture
Write clearly the number in the little square

No. 1 For Question No. 1 I Select Answer No.....
No. 2 For Question No. 2 I Select Answer No.....
No. 3 For Question No. 3 I Select Answer No.....
No. 4 For Question No. 4 I Select Answer No.....

MY NAME IS.....
MY ADDRESS IS.....
TOWN OR CITY.....STATE.....
Please send me immediately "Money: Questions and Answers," or, Father Coughlin's book of radio lectures on social justice.
(Cross out book you DO NOT WANT)

CHANCE TO WIN EXTRA $500 FOR PROMPTNESS EXPIRING --- ENTER NOW!

Father Coughlin's Year-End Message

AN INVENTORY

WITH the passing of 1936, SOCIAL JUSTICE here attempts to give a brief resume covering the period which has just expired. This period begins with the year 1929 and ends November 3, 1936.

Herbert Hoover and the modern capitalists had succeeded in bringing about the greatest artificial prosperity which the world had ever known. It was a prosperity predicated upon war debts and post-war loans. It effected a concentration of wealth in the hands of those who had created the credit and, in a sense, who controlled a great portion of our industries. We will find with this artificial prosperity and concentration of wealth there was also built up the greatest potential poverty which ever threatened civilization.

The system of modern capitalism resembled a top heavy structure which was built upon a volcanic crater. It was predicated upon two immoral principles: the first permitted an undue amount of profits for the owner of industry; and the second permitted the financial overlords of the nation to create money out of nothing, with the presumption that the laboring class and farming class, who were denied a just share of the wealth, would repay the fictitious loans created by finance with the money saved from their hard labor!

This artificial prosperity, that existed merely on paper, could not last. There was a great need for an annual wage for labor and for agriculture. Every new invention emphasized this need. There was an immediate need to destroy the private creation of money and the manipulations which permitted a few to become legal counterfeiters, thereby forcing the masses of the people to contribute to them.

Before Franklin Roosevelt was even considered as a candidate for the presidency, a campaign was inaugurated against these weak expedients of modern capitalists. "Pay-while-you-work-ism" was decried. Tax exempt bonds were excoriated. Non-productive bonds, issued for war profits and for the profits of munition manufacturers and international bankers, were condemned outright. The process of permitting the Federal Reserve Bank to create billions of dollars by the mere stroke of the fountain pen was declared unsound.

By 1929 the volcano began to show activity. The top heavy tower of modern capitalism came crashing down to earth. Through 1930 and 1931, the American people began to realize that there was want in the midst of plenty merely because the conventionality of money as upheld by the dottering economists was unsound. Bread lines were multiplied when factories were closed. Farms were idle while thousands starved. Genius was paralyzed as another depression — the eighth depression in 50 years — was pressed upon us with all the fury of Vesuvius.

* * *

It was no difficult task to oust Herbert Hoover from the presidency. As a child flees from a burning house, so the American people fled from the man who was the concrete example of a rugged individualism, of great privilege. But the American people, at that moment, could not fully understand what caused the eruption. They merely knew its effects. They only understood that if they continued to abide in such a house built for greed and stupidity it would prove disastrous.

Similar eruptions were transpiring elsewhere. Russia already had taken refuge in the house of communism. Italy and Germany were setting up their tents on the desert sands of fascism and socialism. Prophets in America were advocating that our citizens should do likewise.

Pius XI, in his encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" published in 1931, upheld what already had been preached from the pulpit at Royal Oak that neither communism, socialism nor modern capitalism offered any security. Social Justice alone was the only refuge for the world upon which had been afflicted the curse of a modern usury under modern capitalists, for a world whose people were being tempted to adopt other extreme philosophies.

I am proud that in these days I played a part in pointing out to the American people the immorality of the World War, which was nothing more than a world hypocracy for the profit of international bankers. I am proud that I castigated the money changers who clipped the coins of wages, and I am proud that I brought to the attention of the people how wealth was concentrated and why it was necessary for Congress alone to create money, as well as why it was necessary to pay labor and agriculture a living annual wage depending upon what they produced and not upon the falacious policy of the number of hours which were expended in producing.

* * *

The year 1933 witnessed the election of Franklin Roosevelt to the presidency. New hope was born in the hearts of men because he insisted that he intended to delve to the very cause of the depression, which cause must be removed if effects similar to what we had already experienced were to be wiped out of our economic lives.

Before he assumed the presidency, the gold standard had been explained to the people. It was proven to be discredited. A campaign was originated from Royal Oak to have it abolished. The people were taught that gold was not wealth; that $11,000,000,000 worth of gold (That was all there was in the commercial world) must not be considered as the only wealth existing; that the fictitious price of $20.67 an ounce placed on gold by the international banker would be cashiered.

The people also learned that money was nothing more than a medium of exchange, instituted not by private bankers but by Congress, for the transfer of shares of wealth from one producer to another.

As a result of this, gold was revaluated. In most countries the gold standard was abolished entirely. In our country it was shelved as far as domestic utility was concerned but retained as far as foreign warfare required it. At least some advance was being made in recognizing the first cause which brought the depression.

At that time I was classed among the radicals for having dared to assail the sacred gold standard. But I have observed that never once has any critic ever endeavored to justify the private creation of money by a group of Federal Reserve Bankers who then and now have been my chief opponents.

In the same year of 1933, when every bank was closed, Mr. Roosevelt had an opportunity not only of scuttling the gold standard but of restoring to Congress its constitutional right of creating money tax free and of establishing once and for all the truth that money is only a receipt for wealth. Instead of doing that, he vacillated. He toyed with many money schemes. He held council with many radicals who preferred to retain the old system of privately creating money and who advocated the regimentation of agriculture and the sovietation of labor.

The days gradually gave way to 1934 and 1935. The administration showed Congress that it became nothing more than a sounding board for experimentation and for executive commands. The gospel of radicalism then wrote in the Triple A with its destruction, and the N. R. A. with its minimum wage practiced upon an hourly basis and a philosophy of scarcity. Pius XI had pointed in vain to the fact that **the concentration of wealth and the exploitation of the masses would never be eradicated unless money and its creation be removed from the control of a privileged few.**

Moreover, $18-billion of the old type of credit money was created by the Federal Reserve Bank. The laborer, the farmer and the tax-payer in general, who get their money by the sweat of their brows and over a period of arduous years, were to pay back not only 18-billion real dollars for the fictitious dollars bor-

(Continued on Page 14)

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

December 28, 1936 162 Volume II No. 23

Copyright, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company; published weekly; publication and editorial office, Box 150, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed; we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

The Function of War Parties

FOR those unfamiliar with the way wars are made, the recent incident in China of the kidnaping of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek may serve as a primer lesson.

Wars do not just happen. As a matter of fact, in its early stages the urge to war in any country must breast the opposition of a majority of the people who are instinctively opposed to war and its unspeakable sufferings.

The masses must be "conditioned" for war—that is their emotions and passions must be inflamed by dramatic, shocking or terrorizing stage effects.

Always there are those who, for professional reasons, for reasons of profit, or for reasons based on hidden and complicated international intrigue, actually want war at recurring intervals.

These, generally richly subsidized, work first on the people and then on the leaders of the people to force reluctant nations into war.

The whole process was reduced to a simple formula in China.

Probably because it was so crudely done and so openly executed it will fail of its purpose. The laboratory demonstration of the operation of war parties, is nonetheless, present for the inspection and education of the American citizen who never before considered this aspect of international relations.

General Chang Hsueh Liang, the kidnaper, has been roughly used both by the government of General Chiang and by the Japanese army, which occupies a large area of what was formerly Chinese territory.

On the occasion of General Chiang's abduction Chang was about to be disciplined for fraternizing with soviet forces in the north of China which he was commanded to bring under control.

It is relatively simple to surmise where General Chang's sympathies lie and what his antipathies are.

He had a purpose to serve.

For the people of China and of the world his kidnaping gesture was posed to look like a patriotic stroke against Japan. Millions of Chinese fear and hate Japan for depredations of the past several years and for policies constantly menacing the integrity of China.

General Chang hoped to rouse the dormant fighting spirit of China to serve his own ends and, not less important, to bring into open conflict deep-lying and smoldering international antagonisms.

The fruitful lesson that can be drawn from his military coup is based on his role as the leader of an aggressive war party.

Successful, he might have been the instrument of plunging the world into an all-consuming conflagration. If, as seems probable, he fails, his example may tend to make the masses of the world less responsive to the play-acting of power-mad war-lords.

It is now a well authenticated historical fact that the late Czar Nicholas of Russia, who had the sole right in his domain to declare war, was opposed, up until literally the last minute, to Russia's participation in the World War.

He was duped by certain of his advisers who formed the war party of Russia. These men, bureaucrats and department heads, in whom the vacillating czar placed too much confidence, lied to him about German mobilization on the Russian frontier so that they might set Russia's armies in movement in a truly war-like mobilization.

When the czar learned that he had been deceived, he would have recalled his fatal decision; but the same advisers convinced him that it was too late.

So Russia went to war and Czar Nicholas to his doom.

In these days of world unrest, it would be wise for the peace-loving citizens of the United States to learn these war lessons of the past and the present.

No nation goes to war whose people are wiser than its war parties.

Call the "G-Men"

RECENTLY Commissioner Valentine of the New York police department expressed his resentment of a highly publicized invasion into his territory by J. Edgar Hoover and his "G-Men."

It seems that, while the New York police work more quietly, they work as efficiently and as relentlessly as do the operatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

One is justified in reading into Mr. Valentine's resentment the conviction that the G-Men and Super-G Hoover wouldn't be needlessly duplicating the police operations for which the people of New York City pay many millions of dollars a year, if they had more work of their own to do.

Perhaps, Mr. Valentine is right. Perhaps G-Man No. 1 feels, now that all the kidnapers are in jail or under the sod, that he has reached the impasse that vexed Alexander the Great—he has no more worlds to conquer.

Thousands of American citizens feel that Mr. Valentine missed a bet. He could have served his own purposes and possibly have started a movement for the safeguarding of our democracy from internal enemies had he really been "on his toes."

He might have broadcast to the nation the demand that, now the federal operators had cleaned up all their work, they should be empowered to unearth the real truth about the myriad reports of racketeering in the free ballot.

Some time ago SOCIAL JUSTICE had occasion to call these rumors to the attention of alert Americans and to suggest that such racketeering, if it exists on any large scale, is infinitely more serious than bank robbery, counterfeiting, even kidnaping. It perverts the ultimate safeguard of our liberties and places in offices of the most sacred trust men of criminal types, and utterly removes their responsibility to the people.

During the primaries of this year, a Chicago newspaper, issued during the very hours of balloting, printed a long story telling in detail just how the "workers" for political interests were cheating the ballot boxes.

The amazing fact is that nothing was done about it.

A few truly influential citizens, interested in honest elections, could have brought the matter up for complete investigation and made it a test-case for the guidance of other racketeer-infested communities.

Are we to assume that there are not in the city of Chicago even a few influential citizens who are interested in the purity of elections?

We don't know precisely what are the legal limitations on the jurisdiction of the G-Men. But we do know that an incorruptible agency with the efficiency and determination of the G-Men will be needed, if these ever recurring accusations are to be reliably investigated.

The nation is weary of the pantomime of politicians investigating politicians.

EYES *and* EARS

(Continued from Page 1)

tional affairs—or rather has had a new role thrust upon it.

The "balance of power" has been shattered in Europe. There is not a foreign office in the world which does not recognize a new force in international maneuvering—a "balance of victory." That is our new role, the "balance of victory."

European war parties may be depended upon to work and plan and scheme just as hard for the new "balance of victory" as they formerly worked for the continental "balance of power."

It is to be expected that the next European struggle will align the Fascist states against the Communist, or near-Communist states as the primary pattern of the hostilities. The Spanish revolution may well be the incubation point—at least the nations of Europe have marshaled their sympathies, and in too many instances their secret support, on one side or the other.

Should war break out between the more active sympathizers of the Spanish "rebels" and "loyalists", it would not be long before existing facts and incidents of war would force every nation in Europe as well as Japan to become active belligerents.

* * *

A war to make the world safe for either Fascism or Communism is a war to make the world unsafe for American Democracy.

Let those who will charge the people of America with cowardice and disgrace, if we do not defend our rights on the high seas, think twice—yes, a hundred times—before they undertake the ghoulish task of propagandizing and emotionalizing the American people into a war that means only suicide for us.

If, without going to war, we have borne the disgrace of having our billions of loans repudiated by our former allies, we can well bear the ignominy of refraining from war when a few merchants, braving death and destruction in the greedy pursuit of war profits, meet with disaster on the high seas.

We will have so much of supreme and sacred value at stake should the Old World again go to war, that it would be daring patriotism and heroic statesmanship on the part of our elected leaders to warn every American:

> **"Travel the seas and roam the danger areas on your own responsibility; do your business and make your millions out of the carnage of war at your own risk. Millions of American lives outbalance your life which you will not safeguard. The property and savings of America mean more for the long future than your paltry millions of war profits!"**

Chesterton Autobiography Devotes Its Pages to His Fellow Victorians

It is typical of the late Gilbert Keith ("G.K.") Chesterton that his autobiography, recently published by Sheed & Ward of New York, is more concerned with others than with himself.

He speaks of his wife several times, for instance, but gives no hint as to who she was, or when or where they were married. The physical facts of existence are unimportant to him, and only the realm of the mind is of interest. But it is of such absorbing interest, couched in Chestertonian language, that the reader is well content to look up in the encyclopedia any "vital statistics" that may be desired. More than an autobiography, this book is an historical analysis of the Victorian era in literature, written in brilliant and amusing fashion.

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents a review of another of the outstanding new books by authors with contributions to make to the subject of social justice. The witty, controversial exposer of political sham here turns his pen upon himself and his own friends. It is suggested that inquirers for books reviewed in these pages mention SOCIAL JUSTICE to their book dealer.

"According to hearsay evidence," Chesterton relates that he was born May 29th, 1874, in Kensington, West London, and baptised in the little church of St. George, opposite the large waterworks. He denies that the whole water power of West London was needed to turn him into a Christian.

A Meticulous Grammarian

His people, he says, were of "the old-fashioned English middle class in which a business man was still permitted to mind his own business." Respectable, but not too much so. Well-educated and meticulous about speech and grammar, it was to this care about education and diction, and to his father's love for English literature, that "G.K." attributed his own early capitulation to the Old Masters. At the age of 6 or 7 years, he could recite from memory pages of Shakespeare's blank verse, although he had no conception of its meaning.

Chesterton traces to his maternal grandfather, an old Wesleyan lay-preacher, his love for public controversy, but quickly denies inheriting a second characteristic, a zeal for the cause of teetotalism. His maternal grandmother, a Keith from Aberdeen, had a strong place in the boy's affections and he experienced a keen interest in the historical record of the house of Keith.

Lends Charming Touch of Dickens

A relative of Chesterton's father, Captain Chesterton, was quite famous in his day as a prison reformer, but his claim to fame in the present age would be as a friend of Dickens, and in truth, he resembled a Dickens character. In fact, there were many of that day who displayed Dickensian traits, and G.K. states their very hypocrisy was more sincere than that of today.

He mentions two of his father's fellow-clerks, one of whom is a round-faced little man in spectacles, called Hannay, and the other, a more sombre individual, called Carr. Occasionally Carr would call out to his co-worker "Mr. Hannay!" When the round, smiling face of Hannay bobbed up, in cheerful anticipation, Carr would say "Boundless space!" in spectre-like tones. Then he would turn to the others, saying sorrowfully, "He can't grasp it!"

But, the author suggests, that was before the time of Professor Einstein who maintains that space is not boundless, after all.

Hobnobbing With Liberals

Chesterton's delightful style of writing, as well as some hint of those circumstances which impelled him to serious religious study, and his famous conversion, are shown in the following descriptive excerpt:

"When I was staying with Conrad Noel, afterwards famous as the parson who flew the red flag from his church at Thaxted in Essex, I happened to be dressing for dinner and made the (it seems to me) very excusable error of mistaking his black clerical trousers for my evening ones. I trust I violated no grave ecclesiastical law, relative to the unlawful assumption of priestly vestments; but Conrad Noel himself was always fairly casual in the matter of costume. The world thought him a very Bohemian sort of clergyman, as it now thinks him a very Bolshevist sort of clergyman. The world would be wiser if it realized that, in spite of this, he was and is a very unworldly sort of clergyman; and much too unworldly to be judged rightly by the world. I did not always agree with his attitude, and I do not now altogether agree with his politics; but I have always known that he glowed with conviction and the simplicity of the fighting spirit.

"But in those days his external eccentricity was more provocative than is a red rag to a bull or a red flag to a bully. He delighted in making the quaint combinations of costume made up of the clerical, the artistic and the proletarian. He took great pleasure in appearing in correct clerical clothes, surmounted with a sort of hairy or furry cap, making him look like an aesthetic rat-catcher. I had the pleasure of walking with him, thus attired, right across the vast stretch of South London, starting from Blackfriars bridge and going on till we saw the green hills beyond Croydon; a very interesting expedition too rarely undertaken by those from the richer side of the river.

Eccentric Fringe Of Bohemia

"I also remember one occasion when I was walking away from some meeting with him and with Dr. Percy Dearmer, then chiefly famous as an authority on the history of ritual and vestments. Dr. Dearmer was in the habit of walking about in a cassock and biretta which he had carefully constructed as being of exactly the right pattern for an Anglican or Anglo-Catholic priest; and he was humorously grieved when its strictly traditional and national character was misunderstood by the little boys in the street. Somebody would call out, 'No Popery,' or 'To hell with the Pope,'' or some other sentiment of larger and more liberal religion. And Percy Dearmer would sternly stop them and say, 'Are you aware that this is the precise costume in which Latimer went to the stake?'

"Meanwhile my own costume, however calamitous, was the result rather of accident than design; but this was sometime later and my wife had already disguised me as far as possible in the large hat and cloak familiar to caricaturists. But it was also at a sufficiently early date in English history for frock coats to be worn on formal occasions. I had taken off the cloak and retained the frock coat and the wide hat; and I must have borne a more or less formless resemblance to a Boer missionary. Thus I walked innocently down the street, with the hairy cat of the aethetic rat-catcher on one side and the ceremonial biretta and cassock of Bishop Latimer on the other. And Charles Masterman, who always wore conventional clothes in an unconventional manner, a top hat on the back of his head and an umbrella flourished with derisive gestures, walked behind and pointed at the three of us as we unconsciously filled the pavement and cried aloud, 'Could you see three backs like that anywhere in God's creation?'

"I mention this fringe of eccentricity, even of eccentricity in dress, upon the border of the Anglo-Catholic party in the Anglican church, because it really had a great deal to do with the beginning of the process by which Bohemian journalists, like my brother and myself, were drawn toward the serious consideration of the theory of a Church. I was considerably influenced by Conrad Noel; and my brother, I think, even more so."

Fellow Radical With Belloc

The Boer War was significant to Chesterton in that it crystallized his hate for nationalism and allied him involuntarily with others of the intelligentsia, among whom was Hilaire Belloc. This group of so-called radicals took over a weekly paper, "The Speaker," and it was for this publication that "G.K." wrote his first connected series of articles in support of a regular cause. They were mostly political in nature and were the means of drawing him deeper into politics, as well as deeper into journalism. From this point he began to write weekly articles for the "Daily News" and to meet and interview leading politicians. Of his interview with Lord Morley, he states that **"politicians have no politics," because they are always so reluctant to commit themselves to a definite policy.**

It took Chesterton a long time to find out that canvassing did not necessarily mean conversion to the cause, but merely counting of the votes. It took an even longer time to discover that the possession of money, not brains, was the important requisite for a successful career in politics.

Aroused by the sham battle of the political leaders, Cecil Chesterton, a brother, and Hilaire Belloc wrote a book exposing "The Party System," which led to the launching of a weekly newspaper, called "The Eyewitness," assisted by contributions from G.K. The object and intention of "The Eyewitness" was to expose corruption in parliamentary politics and this was accomplished, chiefly through the medium of the Marconi case, which disclosed a piece of graft on the part of certain cabinet ministers. Whether or not any good was achieved by this crusade against corruption, at least the English public was no longer ignorant of the true state of affairs.

Accident Made Him an Author

Chesterton's inherent modesty speaks from every page of the book. He describes his journalistic success as accidental and attributes it to a perversity that persisted in "writing an article for the SPORTING TIMES and another for the CHURCH TIMES and putting them in the wrong envelopes!" People love to read about things they have never heard of before, even though it may be old stuff to readers of another journal, and contrary to their own ideas. **"What is really the matter with almost every paper,"** Chesterton says, **"is that it is too full of things suitable to the paper!"**

In almost every chapter he defends his Catholic faith, of which he writes: "So far as a man may be proud of a religion rooted in humility, I am very proud of my religion; I am especially proud of those parts of it that are most commonly called superstition. I am proud of being fettered by antiquated dogmas and enslaved by dead creeds . . . for I know very well that it is the heretical creeds that are dead, and that it is only the reasonable dogma that lives long enough to be antiquated."

The idea of taking things for granted, such as one's existence, was repugnant to him. "A whole generation has been taught to talk nonsense at the top of its voice about having 'a right to life' and 'a right to experience' and 'a right to happiness.' The lucid thinkers who talk like this generally wind up their assertion of all these extraordinary rights by saying there is no such thing as right and wrong." . . .

In speaking of the influence of newspapers on public opinion, Chesterton says:

"I thought that England's action in the South African war was wrong; and I still think it was wrong. I thought that England's action in the Great War was right; and I still think it was right. I did not learn my politics in the first case from the Daily Mail and I do not propose to learn any others in the second case from the Daily Express. In the first case, I thought and think that Jewish financial powers should not dominate England. In the second case, I thought and think that Prussian militarism should not dominate Europe."

A 'Hansom Cabful'

—*Acme Newsphoto.*

G. K. Chesterton's sharp wit and ready pen are turned upon himself in the autobiography, completed just before his recent death, and reviewed on this page.

America for Americans Only Future for Youth

Youth and the Nation is the general subject of a weekly broadcast from station WSPD, Toledo, Ohio, sponsored by Philip Johnson and Alan Blackburn, from which the accompanying article is reproduced with permission of the sponsors. The talks are heard at 1 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, each Sunday.

Youth believes that now is the time to build for the future of our country. We believe that there is in America only one problem: Want in the midst of plenty. We believe there should be plenty for all in a land where there is plenty.

We believe that there is for America only one future: America for the Americans. We believe our country should be supreme in the western hemisphere and free from all entangling alliances abroad. We believe in the greatness of our country. We believe our country should lead the nations of the world.

We do not claim for these beliefs any originality. We did not invent them. They are not new. George Washington, the father of our country, taught us to keep out of foreign affairs. James Monroe taught us that America should be first in the western hemisphere. Our forefathers were all men who believed in America for the Americans.

Communists Do Not Love America

America for the Americans was born when our nation was born. It will live as long as our nation lives.

There are people living in this country who do not cherish this belief. There are American born citizens, reared in American schools, drawing their livelihood from American resources, reaping the benefits of their American heritage, who are indifferent to the America which has made them what they are. There are people born in America who do not love the country of their birth.

I am thinking of the Communists who turn from the American flag to salute the red flag. I am thinking of the international bankers who put their own pocketbooks before their country's good.

No Communist who believes in the future of Russia can call himself an American. No international banker in Wall Street, who speculates in the money markets of the world at the expense of his own country, can call himself an American.

These unpatriotic citizens are few. The men who believe in America for the Americans are millions.

Red Doctrines Must Have Mask

So it would seem that with so many who are patriots and so few who are unpatriotic there could be no question of who would be our leaders, what would be our policies, or our public sentiment. It would seem that our leadership could only be the voice of Americans, the only will, the will of the American people.

But, my friends, the voice of the millions of Americans who believe in their country is silent. And the voice of the Communist is loud. Their propaganda is everywhere.

The Communist works his way into our schools with books that teach the precepts of Karl Marx. The Communist, hiding under the cloak of peace societies, seeks to undermine the morale of the nation. He dons the robes of a professor to make it appear that his anti-American doctrines have the blessings of our great universities. He joins our labor unions to inject into our American workmen the venom of class hatred.

The Communist hawks his books and magazines in our bookstores and on our newsstands, and calls his propaganda economic information. He disguises the poison propaganda; he sugar-coats the pill. The Communist makes his way by stealth and dissimulation.

How else could the doctrine of Communism have gained a foothold in our country? A doctrine which preaches that children need not honor their father and mother, when American greatness is built on the sacredness of the family; a doctrine which preaches there is no God, when every copper penny and every silver quarter in the United States bear the legend: "In God We Trust"; a doctrine which preaches hatred of men toward men, when our country was conceived in the spirit of brotherly love; a doctrine which sneers at American patriotism, laughs at American ideals, ridicules the glories of America's past.

Could such a doctrine last for a day if it did not operate under a hundred different aliases; names like societies for peace, league for labor, council for economic research?

International Banker Has No Country

Well may we fear these anti-Americans who undermine American beliefs and so seek to betray our country to a foreign internationale. Well may we fear these Americans who believe in America for the Russians.

And well may we fear those other Americans who believe in America for the international bankers. The international bankers love no country. Their loyalty is gold, their profession is gambling, their specialty is war.

There are men in this country who can tell our Secretary of the Treasury to employ the gold of the United States to raise and lower the value of the franc so that the international money changers can engineer a profit.

There are men in this country who, just to make money, speculate in the food stuffs of the nation. There are men who, to squeeze more money out of the corporations they control, order wage cuts for our workers. These men manipulate the markets of America until American industry is bled white and American men are out of work.

Why do we Americans have to put up with the machinations of these un-American citizens? With international bankers and Communists? Why do we Americans have to go on living in want in the midst of plenty?

In a Democracy The People Rule

Have we not a government of the people? Do we not live in a democracy? We hold elections every year. We send senators and representatives to congress. They are sworn to protect American liberties, look out for the welfare of the people. They are charged with running the country for us as a democracy should be run. We expect them to give us an American democracy.

Is what we have today American democracy?

Is this American democracy if we can be propagandized by Communists who have as their goal the destruction of democracy?

Is this American democracy where a few men can capture the money power of the nation and use it, not for the good of the American people, but for their own financial profit?

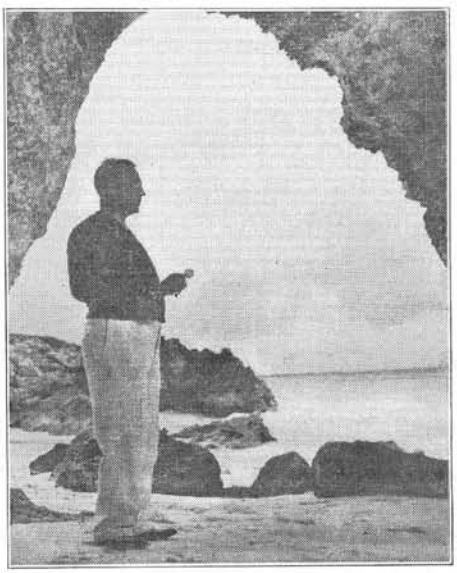
Is this American democracy where want in the midst of plenty goes unchallenged, where unemployment goes unchecked, where men through no fault of their own cannot find a job and because they are jobless are punished by the starvation of their children?

Surely our senators and representatives can see that this must not be the America of the future. And if they see this, and do not act, then might they not be called politicians—super ward heelers who think more of their party politics than they do of their duty to their country?

The word of the American people is law in this country. The future of America, my friends, is not in Moscow with the Communists. The future of America is not in Wall Street with the international bankers. America is not for sale, not a commodity to be quoted on the stock exchange.

Nor, my friends, is the future of America in Washington, D. C., so long as our senators and representatives who sit in the halls of Congress are politicians and not representatives of the people's will.

Bermuda Holiday



—Acme Newsphoto.

Readers of last week's SOCIAL JUSTICE did not need a news item to tell them that the editor-in-chief, Father Coughlin, had returned to his desk. The Christmas edition was eloquent of his editorial activity. Today's and subsequent editions of the paper will carry his personal message. This charming camera vista was snapped on the beach of the Mid-Ocean club in Bermuda, where Father Coughlin spent a brief vacation.

Spoils System in Politics Keeps Youth From Service

How many students upon graduation give serious consideration to a position in government service when selecting their career? Yet if this question should be asked in England of a group of students there would undoubtedly be a large percentage of them who would answer in the affirmative.

The reason for this is that for over 50 years England has followed the policy of staffing its public service with young men and women of the finest educational attainments, regardless of political affiliations. To these people, England offers not only an appointment on merit, as distinguished from political pull, but secures for those who prove themselves worthy a life position and a program for advancement that assures security of position and adequate compensation for service rendered.

One-Tenth Now On Public Payroll

It is estimated today that almost one-tenth of the people gainfully employed in the United States are working for some unit of government, federal, state or local.

While the people realize that a change is necessary, it is impossible to hope for until these people become sufficiently interested to demand a change.

The picture of our public service is a rather dark one, both in the federal government and in the states, with few exceptions. Certainly the picture offers little inducement to the young man or woman who is trying to choose a career.

One example of what the merit system can accomplish is that offered by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation. Mr. Hoover refused to take the directorship until assured that he could select employes without political interference. His record in ridding the nation of gangsters and racketeers is known.

"Patronage Curse Of Politics"

The truth is that, as Theodore Roosevelt once said, "patronage is the curse of politics." This has caused our youth to "steer clear" from any government position when considering their futures.

Joseph A. McCain, Jr., dean of the Washington University Law School, summarized the situation very clearly when he said:

"We frequently hear talk in this country about democracy having failed. We had better ask ourselves if democracy has been given a fair chance to prove what it can do through administration by capable and honest public servants, carefully selected. No one doubts that if for many years few men of ability entered the professions of law, medicine or finance, these fields would suffer greatly as a result and finally decay. Yet that is just what is happening in the field of public service, because it is undoubtedly true that our best young people are not being attracted into the government field. It is high time to take the matter seriously, and set about to repair the condition.

"There are undoubtedly many loyal and efficient public officers. But they are capable in spite of the system under which they work, and in most instances they do not know how long they can plan their work for the future. In fairness to these men and to the people who are preparing themselves for life, in fairness to the taxpayers and to democratic government, it behooves us to work actively for abolition of the spoils system and substitution of a merit system."

Youthful Reader of Social Justice Cites Red Peril

To the Editor:

I am a student at a central Minnesota Catholic university for men. As a rather keen observer of political and social affairs both here and abroad, I cannot resist the temptation to express my sentiments.

It is nonsensical for an American citizen to ignore the fact that in the United States, today, there are more communistic social clubs, organizations and affiliated movements—than there are now or ever were in Russia. And that includes the Russian Revolution of 1918!

Any true American, who is even vaguely familiar with the deadly negative results of communism in Russia, has reason to be alarmed. It is indeed sad to witness the progress that the reds have made in causing strikes and other economic and social disorders by duping our laborers with promises of glorious, fantastic reforms, and taking advantage of the depressed economic conditions as a basis.

Today, more than ever before, America is in dire need of scholastic, learned men of Father Coughlin's ability, who must possess the courage, determination and moral integrity to combat and to rid our nation of the soul-destroying communists.

I am a critical reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE. It is indeed intellectually refreshing to read a paper—unbiased, uncensored, unpolluted by decorative press propaganda. May you continue through this organ the true teachings of social justice.

—Thane R. Devereaux.

Anoka, Minn.

Pretty Commoner England's Queen

Daughter of Scotch Earl Well Liked

By the Woman's Editor

In vivid contrast to the fashionable, witty, smart young woman who might have been queen of England but for the fact that she was an American divorcee, is the woman, also a commoner, who has actually achieved that more or less to-be-envied position. The daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, whose ancestral home is Glamis Castle of Macbeth tradition, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon comes of a long and proud line of Scottish forbears. The family dates back to the fourteenth century, when another commoner, Sir John Lyon, the Thane of Glamis, married the daughter of King Robert II of Scotland.

The new queen met her husband-to-be when she was 5 and he was 11. It was, however, the 18-year-old Lady Elizabeth, officiating as bridesmaid at his sister's wedding, who attracted the painfully shy and timorous young Duke of York. Next to the youngest in a family of ten children, her natural and easy manner enabled the awkward, stammering youth to forget himself and with the painful barrier of self-consciousness removed, he feel in love.

Fits Tradition Of English Royalty

They were married April 26, 1923, in Westminster Abbey and the whole nation rejoiced, for here was a girl who fitted in perfectly with the people's ideas of English royalty. Her conservatism in dress, her quiet manner and the dignity with which she fitted into her new position endeared her to the royal family and all their subjects.

She uses practically no makeup and her complexion has the fresh glow of typical English girls. Her majesty's taste in clothes is very simple, and dark colors are the rule, usually blue. With her blue eyes and dark hair, and her well-rounded figure, this is a safe rule to follow. While she is very like Queen Mary in disposition and temperament, her millinery taste is a decided improvement, running to small off-the-face hats.

The "little duchess," as she is popularly known, is a great favorite of her royal mother-in-law, because of her domestic tendencies and practical common sense; perhaps, too, because she consults the queen-mother on family matters, such as the rearing of her two little girls, and accepts the advice so given. Queen Mary is fully as susceptible to the flattery of a daughter-in-law who seeks to follow the older woman's example, as was Naomi to her daughter-in-law, Ruth's pledge of love and loyalty.

Has Given King New Confidence

Since her marriage, the Duchess of York has had a tremendous influence over the new king. Inspired by his wife's confidence and faith in him, he has lost his diffidence and embarrassment, acquiring a new dignity and sureness of manner which he sorely needed in his job as king and head of the British Empire.

The little crown princess, Elizabeth, now 10 years old, is much like her mother and even more like her grandmother, Queen Mary. Since she will some day succeed her father as reigning monarch, barring the birth of a son to her parents, the little namesake of England's "Queen Bess" is being groomed for the duties she will have to perform in that position. She already speaks French and German and knows a certain amount of Latin.

She has, too, displayed an imperious manner that denotes a decided will of her own, and it is not likely she will accept, as sovereign, the dictation of her advisers.

Her Majesty, the Queen

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, descendant of a long line of Scots who lived in Macbeth's castle, became a royal duchess when she married the Duke of York. The pretty commoner became Queen of England when her young husband, as George VI, succeeded to the throne, on the recent abdication of King Edward VIII.

Pioneering Spirit Mark of Frugal Amish Folk

There is one group of women in this land of ours to whom changing styles are of no consequence and who worry very little about their appearance. They are the Amish women, a branch of the Mennonites, who consider anything ornamental a sin, even buttons. They dress in straight garments with hooks and eyes for fasteners and even very young babies are clothed in dark colors or black.

Amish families with a daughter eligible for marriage paint their gates a peculiar shade of blue, so that he who runs may read—or, if she is most unattractive, he who reads may run. An unmarried man is clean-shaven but as soon as he joins the ranks of the benedicts he grows a heavy beard.

Wedding a Gay Fete

A fact not widely known is that the old-fashioned custom of "bundling" still prevails in sections of the United States where the Amish have settled. This form of courtship was universally popular in colonial days when houses were not easily heated.

Weddings invariably take place in the late fall, when there is little work to be done in the fields. A wedding is practically the only occasion for hilarity and merriment in these people's lives, and so they take full advantage, arriving at dawn and departing at dusk. The ceremony is not limited to a few short vows between the participants and a brief exhortation by a minister. Long sermons are preached, followed by prayers nearly as lengthy, with hymns interspersed.

When it is over, the men and boys go indoors for games, which may include tossing the new husband over the fence into the arms of the married men. The women remain in the house to prepare the wedding feast and when everyone has eaten his fill, it is time to go home.

Depressions have little effect on the Amish people, for they are a thrifty race and save in good years for the bad ones. The women work in the fields alongside the men, who are often at their posts before daybreak, waiting for enough light to see to do their work. No one performs any work on Sunday and the hired men are not permitted even to do the chores.

They do not believe in the ostentation of churches but hold their services in each others houses. Therefore, in building their homes, the rooms are partitioned off with folding doors, which can be opened up and the whole house made into one meeting room. Only the kitchen is used to live in, aside from the bedrooms, and the house is kept closed, the windows locked and tightly shuttered except for meetings and weddings.

That these simple people have the strength of their convictions was demonstrated during the World War, when the men steadfastly refused to take up arms and endured imprisonment in government camps rather than violate their religious scruples. As a consequence, their women were left unprotected and became the prey of vicious tramps and hoboes, who infested the farming regions. Although the women appealed to the government for protection, such was the hysteria of war "patriotism" that aid was denied on the grounds that the Amish men would not fight for the government.

While no Amish person was ever known to be on the dole, they pay their share of its tax cost. They are able farmers and ask no aid from anyone, good years or lean, but they pay a high price for their independence. They live to work and the only hours of the day not filled with toil are the few needed for sleeping and eating.

Spirit of Pioneer Mother Carries On to Save Home

To the Editor:

My husband died six years ago, leaving me alone with seven young children, the oldest 15 years, the baby 10 months. Now what was I to do on a farm with these young children?

I could not afford to get a hired man, in these hard times, and a heavy mortgage to pay the high interest on. I was determined to keep the farm, that my husband had selected and worked on so hard. It was in a neglected condition when we came here and just as we were getting the land and buildings improved, he was taken away from me.

The older girls, instead of going to high school, had to stay at home, do the house work and take care of the younger children, while the oldest son and I do all the man sized jobs. We drove the team in the fields from early in the morning until dark. Tears would roll down my cheeks and I would wonder how long I could keep up at that rate. Then after the horses were in the barn resting, I would plug along for another few hours.

I would set the bundles of grain in shocks in the moonlight or do my canning or mending.

I would get up very early in the morning, weed and hoe the garden, before I would call the children. Each did what they could, oh, they were so good and kind to me.

I have to send the older ones to work whenever they could get little jobs, for the interest and high taxes have to be paid.

At times I tought I would go insane. I would get up at night, walk the floor and say the Rosary, asking God to help me through it all. I couldn't get help anywhere. I would have to lose the house first.

—W. D.

Mishicot, Wis.

—From Detroit News.

WOMEN IN THE LIMELIGHT

A new profession for women has been opened up by a former school teacher and tearoom manager, **Miss Velma McPeek.** As supervisor of passenger service for the Burlington railroad, Miss McPeek's job is comparable to the division of air service that provides hostesses on air liners for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Ship owners have long been aware of the value of this sort of service and the railroads are at last beginning to follow their example.

Lack of funds did not keep **Miss Velma Fern Carter,** of Biloxi, Miss., from going to college. With her small capital of less than $50, she bought a thousand chrysanthemum plants and fertilizer. Then she spent the spring and summer nursing the plants along, so they would be ready for the market by November 1st. When school started, she was forced to leave her precious flowers in the care of her family but they were ready on time, and their sale provided sufficient money for her first year at college.

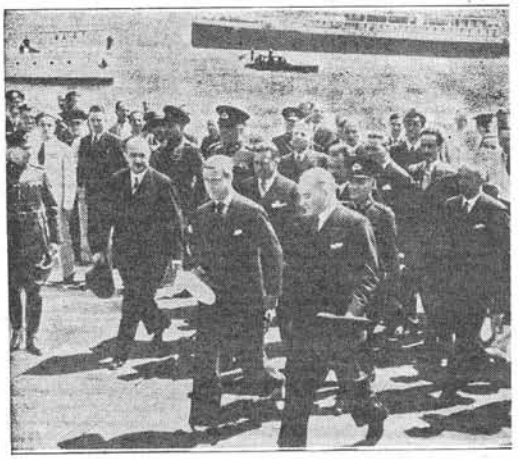
A huge mural, 110 feet long and 12 feet high, is in process of preparation by a woman pilot, **Mrs. R. L. Brooks,** for use at Roosevelt Field, Long Island. The mural depicts the history of aviation from 1903 to 1926 and contains the portraits of many pioneers of flying, as well as reproductions of buildings and plans used in those early days. Since Roosevelt Field was one of the first airports to be established, it is particularly fitting that this mural should be located there.

Far from having an inflated idea of her own wisdom and ability to cope with the problems presented in her court, **Judge Ida May Adams,** a Los Angeles woman judge, opens her nightly sessions with prayer, asking God's help that she may deal with the cases before her with wisdom and justice.

Some High Spots

(Acme pictures.)

The 19th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution was celebrated with a massing of military strength in Moscow's Red Square while 114 four-motored bombers roared in the sky above. Dictator Josef Stalin (below) offers the congress of soviets a new constitution and the fiction of democr...

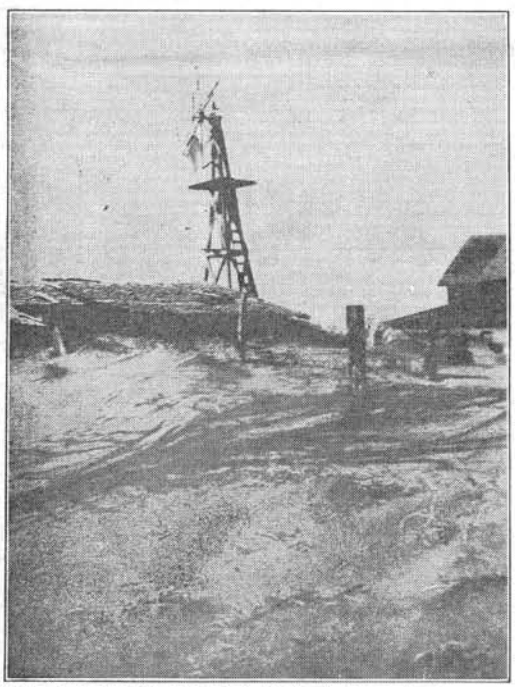


The pictures on these pages do not attempt a year-end cl recorded by the camera. Internal America saw a year of nev paign. The spring's melting snow and torrential rains bro inundation and destruction, especially in Pennsylvania cities and sand storms. A South Dakota farmer, symbolic of tho farm is all but buried in a sea of dust. Strikes and unemplo held the legislative halls of New Jersey and Wisconsin, sleepi

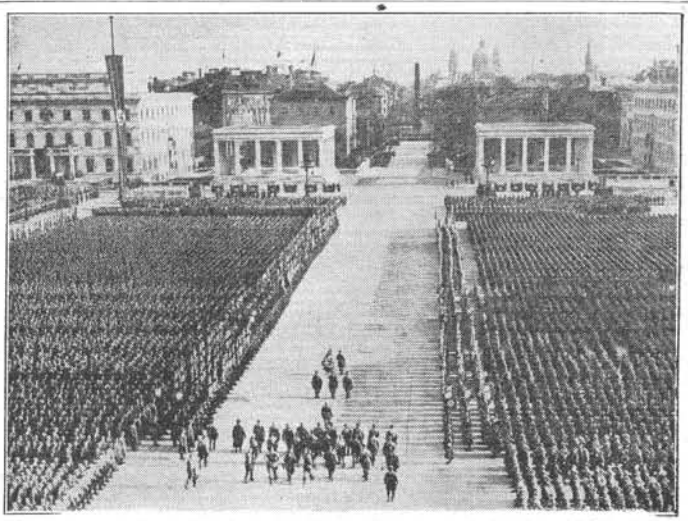
of the Year's News

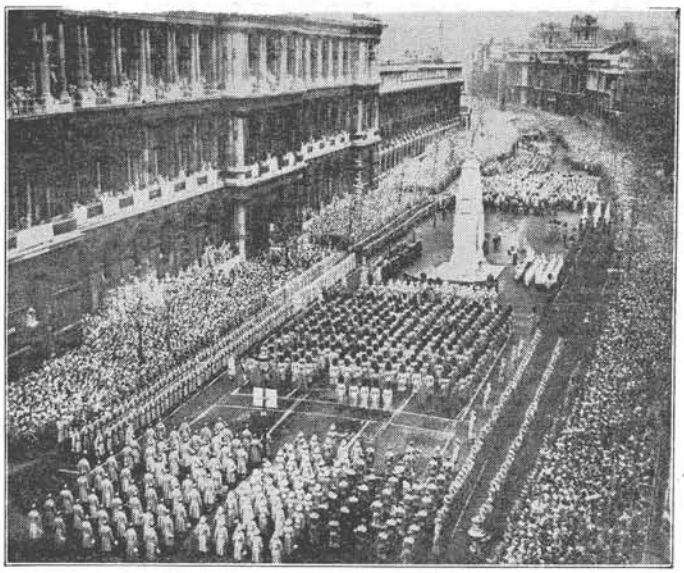
...pictures.)

The United States of America re-elected Franklin Delano Roosevelt as president, while the rulers of two foreign nations walked the gang plank. Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia and "Lion of Judah," oldest throne in the world, was swept from his land by the tide of Italian imperial expansion. Edward VIII, uncrowned king of England and emperor of Great Britain, abdicated rather than repudiate an American divorcee whom he desired to marry and whom the ministry refused to accept as Queen of England.



ıronology, but rather some high points of news interest as 's headlines, entirely aside from an acrimonious political cam- ıght unprecedented floods to eastern areas with widespread . The ensuing months brought equally unprecedented drouth ısands, here ruefully regards his scorched corn acres; a Texas rment protests checkered the year's calendar. Jobless seized and ıg in the state house of representatives.





...world war observed **Armistice Day by massed military pageantry. In Germany (above) this took place instead on Nov. 9, 13th anniversary of Hitler's famous "beer cellar" putsch. King Edward led the British legions on Nov. 11 in the celebrations at London's cenotaph. Europe, both in fascist Germany and democratic Britain, is arming to resist an idea—the onrush of Communism. The clash of these ideas is already at focus in Spain's civil war. The venom of the revolution which destroyed the Alcazar (below) and reduced Madrid to a shambles is sharpened by the outlaw intervention of foreign fascists.** *(Above picture by E. M. Newman for Wide World; others by...*

World's Efforts for Peace Beget New Causes of War

Anthony Eden Cites British Peace Hopes

By Justin Soval

It is becoming constantly more evident to those closely following the European, in fact the entire international situation, that every move aimed in the direction of peace contains in itself the potentialities of breeding war.

Civil war in Spain is the background against which the international interests and the national policies of the world are weaving a breath taking drama.

Alliances are made, adding new complications to an already complex world picture. A king abdicates the throne of history's widest and most influential empire, sensationally calling to the attention of the world grave weaknesses in Britain's constitution. An oriental war-lord is kidnapped because he is too slow to war—and foreign influence is suspected.

Powers Avoid Hand in Spain

World-shaking events heighten the tenseness of the world's nervous system. New problems are added for the compromising resolution of weary diplomats. But the Spanish rebellion goes on. Daily, Spain is subjected to progressive devastation. Daily, new thousands of Spain's manhood are sacrificed. Daily, the impoverishment of Spain progresses.

The Spanish rebellion goes on because the world powers dare not intervene to remove a major threat to peace. They fear intervention would precipitate a European conflict which would rapidly widen into another and greater world war.

Some time ago Premier Blum of France was moved to congratulate the framers of the non-intervention agreement. He said that intervention in the Spanish situation would have resulted in European war.

Yet the peace machinery which was designed following "the war to end wars" was founded primarily upon intervention. Under the League of Nations the differences between nations were to have been recognized authoritatively and forced under arbitration by an international court.

Eden Speaks For Peace Spirit

There is a new attitude toward peace today, however, and toward the means of achieving peace. Notable in this respect was the recent statement of Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary. It is particularly illuminating as the dawning realization of the nation that was the brain, spine and right arm of the policy of force embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Eden said:

"There is a spirit of violence abroad in Europe today which bodes ill for the future unless all the restraining and responsible influences of humanity are brought to bear to check it.

"I believe that if we show strength and unity in this nation we shall find an ever widening response elsewhere. Humanity may be discouraged and uncertain where to turn in the maze of events unfolding before its eyes, but it has no desire to destroy itself.

"If we share the determination to avert that catastrophe it is our duty to spare no effort to help mankind toward that state among nations which is indispensable to the survival of civilization."

The Versailles treaty and the covenant of the League were artfully and sinfully designed to perpetuate **misunderstandings** between nations. It is hopeful to find the spokesman of the empire, which is still the key to peace and war, warning of the impending doom and pleading for an understanding between nations. There is salutary advice and a new spirit of co-operation in Eden's further words:

"If the world means to persist in rearmament it will persist in its own impoverishment. **The world would act wisely were it to turn from armaments competition to economic co-operation.** That is a change we wish to see and to which we are prepared to contribute our share."

Had the same sentiments, now expressed in words, been expressed in Britain's policies and actions when the League of Nations enjoyed the confidence and the hope of the world (and when Britain was its virtual dictator) the aspect of world affairs might be vastly different today. Because the League of Nations failed in its purpose of promoting an understanding among nations, it may be too late for Mr. Eden's fine words and good intentions to have the effect they deserve.

The world is too deeply caught in the net of adverse destiny. International relations and nations' interests **have become so entangled that every move for peace becomes also an affront to one or another nation and thus a new potential cause of war.**

Spain's People Are the Victims

—*Acme Newspicture.*

No matter which side prevails in the destruction and slaughter of the Spanish civil war, the people—which is to say, the women and the children—will be the price of victory. The tragedy of Spain's civil strife, now almost completely a battle between forces supplied from outside Spain, is seared into the faces of these refugees. The frightened girl on the right carries a child almost as big as herself.

This Week in the World

England Welshes on Debt to U. S.

By the Foreign Editor

LONDON, ENGLAND. — The British government has informed the United States that it would default again in its war debt payment due December 15th. The debt, in amount a little over $5-billion, has been in default since 1933. While no customary statement was inclosed, the British note of regret asserted that **"His Majesty's government will be glad to reopen negotiations whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached."**

At the same time, a United Press report stated, three fabulously wealthy Indian princes have offered to pay England's war debt to the United States in return for home rule for India. The three princes were named as the Gakwar of Baroda, who has an annual income of $100-million; the Prince of Mysore, and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has refused the offer of the Indian princes.

France Again Defaults Payment

PARIS, FRANCE. — The French government likewise advised the United States that it would default on December 15th, although the French Foreign Minister recently expressed to American Ambassador Wm. C. Bullitt the French desire to arrange a settlement. The Chamber of Deputies foreign affairs committee recently dropped discussion of the French war debt problem at the request of their government which felt debate might possibly impede negotiations. The committee was to have adopted a resolution "deploring indiscretions" of both the French and foreign press on the debt question, and to have stated that "grave misrepresentations" had appeared in the press of both America and France.

At the same time the French government announced a huge naval building program of $572-million to include five battleships, 10 cruisers, and 1,500 new war planes to compare favorably with other great powers.

Another interesting item was the communication affair. The United States, seeking to be beyond British control of transatlantic telephone communications, in view of the fact that all telephone channels between the United States and Europe ran through London, transferred one of these channels to France. The new line was dedicated with diplomatic ceremony, the representatives of each country expressing warm feelings of friendship. Ceremony over, the United States discovered that France had negotiated a secret agreement with England providing **that no phone calls originating in any part of Europe outside of France would be sent to the United States on the new French channel.** The British monopoly is thus preserved.

Finland Honors Its Obligation

HELSINKI, FINLAND. — Finland made its customary war debt payment of $231,315 on December 15th. To this small republic of the north goes the honor of not once defaulting on its debt to the United States. It is the only nation of the 13 countries in debt to the United States that has continued to pay regularly. Finland may be small, but large nations—world powers—might take a lesson in honor, obligation, duty from her.

Italy and Germany Divide Up Business

ROME, ITALY. — Far-reaching agreements between Germany and Italy to divide business in the Danubian states were recently announced. Under the terms of the agreement, economic privileges will be co-ordinated and goods and services will be exchanged rather than money. The carefully managed currencies in effect within the two nations will not be needed therefore. The agreements are split up into four groups:

First — Extending to Italian colonies, including Ethiopia, economic privileges Germany now enjoys with Italy.

Second — Providing for Italo-German collaboration in the Danubian area, but not affecting existing Italo-Austro-Hungarian accords and not interfering with the economic independence of the Danubian states.

Third—Dividing river and rail traffic of the Danubian states; transportation northward on German railroads and rivers to German ports and southward on Italian railroads to Italian Adriatic ports is co-ordinated. The economic map of central Europe is divided into zones, some contributing to German ports, particularly Hamburg, and others, to Italian ports, particularly Trieste.

Fourth—Economic agreements between Germany and Italy are revised with two mixed committees set up for control and revision of previous understandings and agreements. This part of the accord includes an agreement for tourist traffic in both countries.

A lengthy discussion was recently held between Reichsfuehrer Hitler and his representative, Dr. Fritz Todt, general inspector of highway construction, and Senator Pierro Puricelli, Italian road builder and highway authority, for the completion of a two-way concrete highway between Berlin and Rome, thus insuring a vital military connection between the two Fascist nations. Germany already has a highway practically completed, running from Stettin in the north country, through Berlin, Halle, Nurnberg and Munich, ending at the German-Austrian border close to Salzburg.

Ireland's Affairs Free of King

DUBLIN, IRELAND. — The Irish Free State acknowledged the accession of George VI to the throne of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Frank Fahy, speaker of Dail Eireann, the Free State parliament, signed a bill which President Eamon de Valera had prepared, declaring that the king's power in Irish affairs was expressly limited to representing Ireland abroad.

President de Valera stated that the formal elimination of the King's name in domestic matters was simply the recognition of an existing situation. He added "that as long as the king is the symbol of the empire and is recognized as such, he will be recognized by the Free State."

Big Merger Deals Forecast for 1937

Motor "Parts" Firms Ready for Compact

Well-informed authorities predict that 1937 will witness a wave of integration in the motor industry as auto manufacturers will seek, on the one hand, to defeat the increasing power of labor unions and, on the other, to pad their own profits.

The trend is to consolidate the now independently operated "auto parts" concerns under the control of the big motor industries and to form larger units with more diversified activity.

Already a deal has been made for merger of the Briggs Manufacturing Co. and Motor Products Corp., two leading makers of automotive supplies.

This was the second big motor merger to be recently arranged, following closely after the announced consolidation of Nash Motors and Kelvinator Corp., manufacturer of electric refrigerators.

Strikes Hasten Plans

Mergers of auto parts firms under the domination of leading motor companies have been in the wind for several months and it is understood that recent strikes by accessory workers—such as those in the Bendix Products plant and the Midland Steel plant, which threatened a tie-up of five major automobile factories—have hastened negotiations along this line.

It is not thought that the mergers will affect the tire industries, where manufacturers, principally Firestone, seem to have their own problems well under control.

The interesting feature of the integration program is that enterprising promoters are operating virtually without legal restraint. It is obvious from the negotiations under way that they are not worried by New Deal legislation against complicated corporate setups.

The one thing that heretofore handicapped consolidation moves was the depression, and now that has been swept aside with a revived spurt of production and purchasing power.

The Strong Survive

In the lean years since 1929 many competitors in the scramble for business dropped out of the picture, for the strong always grow stronger in a depression, and the weak fall by the wayside.

This was particularly true in the automobile business and may explain why economists have picked on the motor industry as a favorite exhibit to demonstrate the fight for the survival of the fittest.

The field now holds only a few powerful firms, such as Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, who have emerged from the battle stronger than ever and who are now competing for the bulk of the market.

Among the allied industries, Firestone, the tire maker, is an eloquent example of a giant who has exploited the depression to his own advantage. Firestone not only manufactures tires; he also sells them at retail, thus eliminating thousands of independent dealers who have been selling his product and slowly strangling to death others who cannot compete with cut-rate prices made possible by underpayment of Firestone employes.

Powerful Chains

Probably the most glaring example of integration is in the chain-store industry. Here, too, independent merchants are squeezed out by ruinous wholesale-retail methods. The chain-store trust is headed by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, the Woolworth chain, and the cigar store networks.

The A. and P. rose to power in a manner just the reverse of Firestone's technique. It began in the retail field and then gradually absorbed its supply sources, until today no independent storekeeper can hope to compete with it on a price basis. The same is true of Woolworth and the cigar store syndicates.

Besides the killing off of small manufacturers, the net result of integration has always been the gradual extinction of independent dealers and merchants who find it futile to compete with the low prices made possible by volume merchandising of factory-store monopolies.

Poland Paper Paints a Rosy Picture of U.S.

An interesting tabulation of "real wages" was made recently by a Warsaw, Poland, newspaper in estimating what workmen can buy for what they earn in the United States, Poland and Russia.

The newspaper publishes its estimates as follows:

United States—For two days' work, a shirt, a pair of shoes and a hat; for 50 days' work, an automobile; for 500 days' work, a small home with a garden.

Poland—Two days' work, one shoe; 50 days' work, a bicycle; 500 days' work, a tar-roofed wooden cottage.

Russia—Two days' work, a pair of bark shoes; 50 days' work, two buggy wheels; 500 days' work, a mud cabin.

The Warsaw editor must have obtained his figures from the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Figuring $600 as the cost of an automobile, if a laborer toiled 50 days to earn one he would have to be paid at the rate of $12 a day.

In reality, the average worker in the U. S. A., insured steady employment, could earn in 50 days just about enough to buy himself a motorcycle—for he is paid about $3.50 a day.

Japanese Shippers Seize Business Lost in Sea Strike

Strike Leader Stripped of Power

—*Acme Picture.*

Harry Bridges, who was ousted as representative of the International Longshoremen's Association in the Pacific coast strike dispute.

While American ship owners and maritime strikers are fighting it out on the nation's sea coasts, Japan is serenely taking herself a profit.

To those who might inquire, "How long has this been going on" we submit as evidence an Associated Press dispatch dated out of Tokio December 7. It reads:

> "Japanese ship owners declared today that their lines are enjoying a boom on the Pacific ocean due to the maritime strike in the United States. Japanese vessels plying both to the west coast of North America and to New York are booked weeks in advance of sailing dates by passengers and shippers."

Settlement Is Close

Meantime, as mediation moves of both sides indicate the proximity of a settlement for the first time since the strike began, merchant marine officials estimate the general loss incurred by the Pacific coast tie-up to be between $311,750,000 and $350-million.

It is known that industrial and agricultural interests are pressing the government to split the deadlock between the warring factions, and hope is expressed that the ouster of Harry Bridges as representative of the International Longshoremen's Association may prove helpful in settling the three-month-old dispute.

Bridges will continue as president of Pacific coast district of the I. L. A., but he will no longer represent the international union on the west coast, according to Joseph P. Ryan, who announced the suspension order.

"We are not paying men to disrupt our organization," Ryan declared in announcing the discontinuance of Bridges' salary.

Ship owners precipitated the walkout in October when they threatened to scrap the wage-and-hour agreement of 1934 and renew the reign of exploitation that gripped the sea coasts for years.

Blocked Peace Moves

Bridges, on the other hand, has proved himself inimical to the interests of the strikers by the antagonism he has stirred between both sides.

The principal objection against him has been that his strike strategy committee was in the control of left-wing agitators.

It is reported that Bridges plans to remain active despite the setback he received from Ryan and will continue, independently, his appeal for support on the eastern waterfronts.

Reader Fears We Referred to All Ship Strikers as Reds

Marine Firemen's, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union,
Providence, R. I.

Editor of SOCIAL JUSTICE:

Dear Sir:

After reading your editorial entitled "Reds Fan Strike Fury on Coast, Mayors Urge Strong Maritime Law" in your December 7th edition, I would advise you to investigate such charges thoroughly before publishing them. Anyone with the average amount of intelligence can readily see that you procured, or shall we say copied, your information from the Hearst tabloids.

We are not reds, as you and Mr. Hearst claim. We are hardworking citizens fighting for decent living conditions, a decent living wage, and our rights to collective bargaining. By calling us reds you have indirectly accused us of not being a sane, thinking people.

I have listened with millions of other people to Father Coughlin's broadcasts and believed that he was fighting for the enlightment of the laboring classes, but I'm afraid we have seen Father Coughlin and his paper in their true light.

I challenge you to print this letter unrevised, in addition to your answer, in the next issue of your paper "SOCIAL JUSTICE."

Fraternally yours,

Amos Voisinet, Prov.
M.F.O.W. Agent.

* * *

Editor's note: SOCIAL JUSTICE has never at any time referred to the rank and file of ship strikers as "reds," nor has it at any time challenged the rights of these men to strike for their rights. On the contrary, we have contended from the beginning that the present tie-up is due to the original stubborness of the ship owners. Otherwise, we have criticized those strike leaders, headed by Mr. Bridges, who apparently are more concerned with ulterior ambitions than the true interests of the seamen. However though we oppose the activities of Bridges, we must admit that his influence is due to the highhanded manner of the ship owners.

The People Speak . . . .

Like Everything About the Paper

To the Editor:

We want to express our appreciation of your excellent paper, SOCIAL JUSTICE. We have taken it from the first and it continues to improve all the time.

The reviews of world affairs are stated plainly, in a very understandable manner; the woman's page is especially interesting; youth too is represented as it should be. The pictures, newspaper comments and editorials are all worthwhile; the addition of a book review each week is a splendid educational feature; but the statements by famous men like Henry Ford, Senator Borah, Irving Fisher and Channing Pollock, which so many newspapers fail to publish, are extremely interesting and worthwhile.

Last, but not least, we enjoy the letters from the people all over the United States. The writer of the letter from Minneapolis (issue for November 30) expressed exactly our thoughts and feelings about Father Coughlin's great work and the hope that he will return to it in the near future.

We liked the idea given in a letter from Washington, Pa., concerning a friendly memorial for Father Coughlin. Landscaping his church and home grounds, adding something he especially desires for his new church, providing a book fund to enlarge his library are very good suggestions for such a gift.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Jones.

Lebanon, Ind.

Let Them Know What They Miss

To the Editor:

So many of your readers want Father Coughlin to return to the radio but I believe that it was wise of him to retire at this time.

The majority of his followers did not appreciate his untiring efforts in their behalf and it will do them good to miss him.

Perhaps when he does come back they will have the courage to support him.

—Y. Beauregard.

Providence, R. I.

Reader Thanks Letter Writers

To the Editor:

Would you please print a few lines of thanks from me to the people who write in such wonderful letters as you put in the page where the people speak, especially the one by W. P. Butler from Minneapolis in last week's issue and the one by Mr. Quinn from Brooklyn in this week.

Those letters are after my own heart. It does me real good to know that people all over the nation love Father Coughlin and miss him and hope and pray that he will return to us soon, just as we do.

I trust that our paper SOCIAL JUSTICE will continue to be a huge success this coming year.

—Mrs. D. Conroy.

New York City.

His First Letter Is a Good One

To the Editor:

This is my first letter to your paper. It seems that I simply must write you at this time.

I have been listening to Father Coughlin broadcast for the past six years, and have enjoyed them so much that it makes me sad and lonely to think that he is not with us any more.

Father Coughlin was a great leader; one at least who cared enough to make himself a target for abuse and slander; who sacrificed himself on the altar of patriotism and concern for his fellowmen in order to make known to the people at large what we are heading for.

I am not going to sit idly by and have a just and holy man who is a true disciple of Christ criticized and condemned.

God spare and bless Father Coughlin for many fruitful years.

—Geo. Van Hoof.

Kaukauna, Wis.

Recalling Judas

To the Editor:

After reading his very fine and intelligent article in SOCIAL JUSTICE this week, I think Jerry C. Casey should have gone a little further and explained that the Apostle, Judas Iscariot—following his betrayal of Jesus Christ for 30 pieces of silver had the decency to hang himself.

These supplemental remarks are not made with malice.

—Edward Hayland.

Clark Mills, N. Y.

Welcomes Contest on Social Justice

To the Editor:

I hope you will find in my thoughts expressed here, encouragement and good suggestion for SOCIAL JUSTICE.

I want to say that the announcement of a contest on social justice was a pleasant surprise and I am eager to participate in it.

I predict surprising success for this contest.

—Nicholas Baloh.

Chicago, Ill.

Mixing the Pope in Press Politics

To the Editor:

The attacks made by the daily newspapers against the Reverend Chas. E. Coughlin was pure propaganda, but it did what it set out to do. It made the public believe that the pope had influence over the political lives of the clergy in the United States. Through such press releases as **"Pope to Silence Coughlin"** or **"Vatican to Clamp Down on Father Coughlin,"** these press releases wished the public to believe that the pope has authority over the political lives of the clergy in the United States, which is entirely pure propaganda.

Religion and politics in the United States must be entirely separate and the press should be the last to mix them up to gain their political ends.

The press can do a lot of good in any nation or country, but it can also do a lot of harm.

—C. O. Theriault.

Callaway, Minn.

To the Loyal Members

By Father Coughlin

Needless to say, I wish you an abundance of prosperity and happiness and of holiness for the forthcoming year. May I take this opportunity to thank you from the bottom of my heart for the many hours of toilsome labor which you have expended in behalf of the National Union . It was you who enabled my voice to be heard. It was you who cultivated the ground upon which I had sown the seed. It was you who, despite all evidence to the contrary, stood by your principles and still stand by them.

Many times I have said I would not desert you. I repeat that promise on this New Year's day. I am not deserting you even though many in our ranks have deserted us, not maliciously but rather for some reason of expedience. These people will return to our fold at the opportune moment.

At the present moment it is our duty to lend every assistance possible to President Roosevelt and the administration. It is our business to throw no stones on his path-way and thereby be responsible, even in a little way, for his stumbling.

If and when he will stumble; if and when the problem of unemployment becomes involved under his program; if and when the Constitution of our country is assailed; if and when the social security act proves to be unsocial and insecure, as it will to my mind, because it is predicated upon one's working until he is 65 years of age; if and when there is ever an effort to socialize industry and to perpetuate the program of pay-while-you-work-ism for labor, the voice of the National Union, still supported by the thousands of loyal followers to whom I am ever grateful, will break its silence.

God bless every one of you, keep you and guard you!

Two Pounds of Money Books All for Nothing

To the Editor:

I saw an advertisement in some newspaper or magazine. It interested me greatly; it referred to money.

Now I had been studying this question for a long time and read everything I could get into my hands. I had heard numerous discussions on the subject. I had read Father Coughlin's **"Money: Questions and Answers,"** Gertrude Coogan's "Money Creators," Nordskog's "Spiking the Gold," and "Spike the Bonds," Soddy's "The Role of Money," and "Wealth, Virtual Wealth and Debt," and other books.

Then came that advertisement purporting to give information by "experts" from various parts of the country, "from many colleges and universities," "by men who received no salary; but worked together unselfishly." Well, I thought, that sounds swell. So I wrote for this "expert, unselfish" information. In return I got about two pounds of folders and pamphlets—**all for nothing.** I delved into them in order to enlighten myself on the subject of money. And what did I find? The same old "stuff" in the same old way: "gold standardism, inflation-scare, confidence, cheap money," etc., etc. I was, of course, prepared for this "expert" deception and treated it accordingly. But what of those who have not put as much effort into the study of this subject?

There were those around me with a college and seminary education who did at first take this "expert" information at its face value until called their attention to the truth about these "unselfish economists." If this happens with intelligent and educated individuals, what chance have the common people with only a grade school education to avoid the snares of such "expert" servants of the money-changers? **Two pounds of printed matter for nothing!** Thousands and millions are probably getting that or similar material likewise for nothing.

Indeed, you can get that propaganda all for nothing. But with it you will fare no better than you would, were you the victim of a criminal conspiracy, and as such get a free lodging in a penitentiary—**all for nothing.**

—Fr. Aloysius, O.M.F.

Dixon, Neb.

Popes Give Secret of Good Government

To the Editor:

"Civil power is more than a mere guardian of law and order. It must strive with all zeal to make sure that the laws and institutions, the general character and administration of the commonwealth, should be such as of themselves to realize public well being and private property."

These are remarkable words. In them two sovereign pontiffs of the Catholic church were giving nations of the world the secret of the Church's success in government duralmost 2,000 years. The Church, as most readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE probably know, runs practically by itself, and the popes hoped that the States of the world might do the same.

This idea of government was embodied in the recent NUSJ, but among other sections of the population it is probably very little known.

In the words of Msgr. Ryan:

"The industrial recovery is now confronted by several disturbing factors and developments: decline of popular confidence in the president; growing skepticism concerning the NRA; increasing complaints of the slow progress of recovery; and there is still naive faith in the ability of the business men to get us out of the depression."

This record is a depression in itself!

If the leaders were waiting for a surprise from the business men that might be sprung on them any day, it only shows that they had no confidence in their own plans, if they had any plans. It looks as if those who started as leaders finished up something like subordinates, and vice versa.

Rulership is not mere speculation, or guess work; there is certainty of aim in its every move. Its secret is given in the above quotations from two distinguished world statesmen.

—T. J. F.

Reader, 70, Likes Social Justice

SOCIAL JUSTICE has been my favorite paper from the very first issue and I have yet to find one article which I would have to read between the lines.

I have belonged to the National Union for Social Justice ever since it existed and shall continue to belong as long as I live and as long as we have such an able leader as Father Coughlin.

He kept us from joining the World Court, and I do hope that he will be able to keep us out of foreign wars. Our people who have to be taxed to their last penny and send their sons to the front do not want war, especially not to be led in around by the back door.

We should all glory in the courage of our great men who gave their time to stand up before all and tell the truth and facts.

I am 70 years old.

—A. B. R.

Ottumwa, Iowa

Letter of Praise From D. A. R.

To the Editor:

It is with deep regret we learn that Father Coughlin will discontinue the radio broadcasts. We hope he will reconsider and will again be heard over the air in behalf of social justice which is so much needed in our country.

We who call ourselves Americans must stand back of such friends of the people as they are real patriots, trying to keep our Stars and Stripes from trailing in the dust. If we remain careless as to those whom we choose as our leaders, we may awaken to find some other flag floating over us. Remember the warning of Washington. "Let Americans be always on guard."

—A Daughter of the American Revolution.

Detroit, Mich.

Action Is Needed

To the Editor:

I have just read the December 7th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. M. Quinn of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes an interesting letter which expressed our feelings for the need of Father Coughlin to return to the air.

I believe, however, that action more than comment is necessary to produce results.

Father Coughlin's return will land the first blow to the spreading disease of Communism.

—B. J. Wheeler.

St. Louis, Mo.

"Clerical Question" a Masterpiece

To the Editor:

I have before me this week's copy of SOCIAL JUSTICE and may I thank you for it and say that of all the masterful pieces that have come from the pen of our great leader Father Coughlin, the piece on the "Clerical Question" is by all means the finest one ever written by him.

Thank God for his courage and for his charity toward us all.

Thank God for Father Coughlin, may his following increase.

—Harry J. Roche.

Midland Park, N. J.

What's Good for People

To the Editor:

I notice in your December 7th issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE the Haverhill Gazette mentions "Father Coughlin could do more by arousing of people to the virtues of Christianity than could be gained by advocacy of all the political and economic reforms he could devise."

—W. W. Walton.

Kimmswick, Mo.

Thomas Raps Matanuska Project as Costly Fluke

Senators Elmer Thomas, Lynn J. Frazier and Hendrik Shipstead have returned from an investigation of the government's Matanuska Valley project—and if their report means anything the next congress will perform a legislative autopsy on the costly relief colony.

"Only the pouring in of more federal money will keep Matanuska from folding up," says Senator Thomas.

The original 400 families that were moved by the government to the Alaskan colony have dwindled to 325. More than a hundred of these are ready to quit but "they will stick it out as long as the government keeps pouring money into the project."

$14,000 a Family

The estimated cost of establishing the selected families from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas in the valley was originally $3,500 a family. Thomas maintains the final cost will be about $14,000 with no prospect that the settlers will ever pay back a dime.

In his report the Oklahoma senator says that the climate alone is enough to doom the project to a failure.

"The Matanuska Valley," he reveals, "has only two seasons, July and winter. Because the sun shines 24 hours a day during the brief summer season, vegetables grow in lush abundance, but their rapid growth makes them watery and virtually worthless for marketing."

No Farm Market

Potatoes grown in the valley must be dried out in a slow oven before they can be stored, even for a short time. The home-grown vegetables cannot be sold readily even in the local market because far superior brands are brought in from the states and sold for about the same price.

The three senators are of the opinion that the valley experiment "has proved once for all that Alaska is not suitable for large-scale colonization." ....Their report brought a sharp reply from Ross L. Sheeley, project manager. He sees a great future for Matanuska Valley as an agricultural center, maintaining that "19 below zero was the lowest temperature recorded last winter," and that there is a ready market for all farm products the colonists can produce.

Fanfare

Crop Control

Speculation is rife in the nation's capital as to what action the next congress will take on farm legislation.

City people and farmers alike are writing in to the Department of Agriculture demanding that agriculture be given a year's breathing spell from federal planning so that crop reserves, depleted by drouth and AAA restrictions, may be replenished.

Unless congress legislates otherwise, the entire crop control machinery is to be turned over to 48 state governments in accordance with provisions of the AAA. Provision was written into law after the Supreme Court outlawed crop control by federal authorities. Officials see difficulties in setting up 48 state AAA's and rumors are that efforts will be made to center crop control in Washington despite high court decision.

Tugwell Inventory

Rexford Guy Tugwell spent over $175-million on pet schemes while resettlement administrator. Plans are afoot to transfer land buying, tenant aid and resettlement communities over to Department of Agriculture and the rehabilitation of destitute farmers to the WPA. Indications are that these experiments will be greatly curtailed in the new order.

Live Stock Show

International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago is hailed as greatest in years, with record crowds and increased exhibits.

Greatest service of show seen in the bringing together of farm and city people rather than the competition for the coveted blue ribbons.

Farm leaders are impressed (1) by the attendance and interest of young people in all phases of farming; (2) by the good-fellowship of city people and the admiration expressed for nature's handiwork by those who are forced to live in crowded population centers.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has announced the completion of a 1937 farm program which, he says, might be compared to the 1937 models of automobiles.

While refusing to divulge all the features of the new program, the secretary has promised it will be equipped with a "carburetor" which will enable farmers to calculate their earnings in advance.

This should be bright news to the farmers, who have been hard put to it to calculate their earnings even after marketing.

Senators Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma (right) and Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota (left), who with Senator Hendrik Shipstead of Minnesota have returned from an investigation of the Matanuska Valley, Alaska. Thomas sharply criticized the government relief project there.—*Pictures by Wide World.*

We Restrict Foreign Immigrants But Import What They Produce!

Not so many years ago the sign "imported" on a commodity was considered a mark of superior quality. Today all good Americans insist on buying American products whenever obtainable, so that our own people may have the work and profit entailed in their production.

Not so many years ago a movement took form to prevent the flooding of the labor market with immigrant workmen, who drove wage scales down because they were accustomed to a lower standard of living than the average American.

Today the immigrant is virtually barred from our shores but the agricultural products he produces on foreign soil are flooding our markets. He produces abroad and he also consumes abroad and American agriculture pays the price in lower incomes and lower standards of living.

Yet, crop reduction—currently guised in the form of crop "insurance," goes merrily on and on!

A study of the figures below should make every American aware of the danger to agriculture as every American was aware of the danger to labor before laws restricting immigration were passed.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEADING FARM IMPORTS DURING THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1935 AND THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 1936

COMMODITY	LIST	FIRST 10 MONTHS 1935	FIRST 10 MONTHS 1936
Leather	Dollars	$ 6,495,000	$ 7,576,000
Animal and Animal Products	Dollars	$ 61,408,000	$ 74,748,000
Leather Manufactures	Dollars	$ 6,630,000	$ 6,770,000
Furs and Manufactures	Dollars	$ 45,549,000	$ 69,514,000
Grains and Preparations	Dollars	$ 62,639,000	$ 62,452,000
In October, 1935, compared with October, 1936	Dollars	$ 8,191,000	$ 12,929,000
Fodders and Feed	Dollars	$ 11,703,000	$ 8,532,000
Vegetables and Preparations	Dollars	$ 15,024,000	$ 15,950,000
Nuts	Dollars	$ 11,670,000	$ 13,050,000
Textile Fibers and Manufacturers	Dollars	$246,902,000	$312,499,000
Jute and Manufactures	Dollars	$ 35,332,000	$ 39,996,000
Meat Products	Pounds	95,440,000	133,964,000
Butter	Pounds	22,057,000	7,358,000
Cheese	Pounds	40,032,000	47,747,000
Fish	Pounds	261,069,000	304,906,000
Hides and Skins	Pounds	250,950,000	256,774,000
Tallow	Pounds	223,051,000	68,151,000
Flaxseed (in month of October)	Pounds	930,000	1,746,000
Burlap	Pounds	389,257,000	475,336,000
Wood and Mohair (unmanufactured)	Pounds	166,225,000	203,072,000
Corn	Bushels	39,499,000	20,782,000
Corn in October, '35, compared with Oct., '36	Bushels	4,690,000	8,126,000
Fertilizers	Tons	1,082,000	1,266,000
Wheat	Bushels	28,227,000	43,799,000
Wheat	Dollars	$ 22,318,000	$ 38,293,000
Cane Sugar Philippine Islands	Pounds	1,716,057,000	1,694,558,000
Cane Sugar Philippine Islands	Dollars	$ 49,192,000	$ 53,250,000
Sugar (other countries)	Pounds	3,982,332,000	3,716,180,000
Sugar (other countries)	Dollars	$ 79,253,000	$ 90,593,000
Cotton (unmanufactured)	Pounds	40,336,000	88,140,000
Cotton (unmanufactured)	Dollars	$ 5,739,000	$ 10,003,000
Cotton Cloth	Sq. Yds.	53,591,000	89,402,000
Cotton Cloth	Dollars	$ 5,868,000	$ 8,416,000

N.Y. Grange Adopts Social Justice Principle

(Continued from Page 1)

excluding milk from other states and countries, the law was obviously loosely drawn and its provisions were easily evaded.

Three hundred farmers who gathered at Gouverneur, N. Y., on December 7th, openly protested the activities of the Dairymen's League, highly organized in many eastern states; and intrusion into this problem by the Farm Bureau and of Cornell university, which last year received $2,500,000 from the state of New York and over $770,000 from the federal government.

As one farmer expressed it, "the men who should settle the milk problem are the men who milk the cows!" They should build their own co-operatives and then go to the state with a program which they themselves decide and on which they are unified.

Producer, Consumer Both Are Victims

This writer has studied the milk problem for many years. It seems time now to recommend to the readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE some thoughts on this all important question.

Under the decisions of the supreme court, the state is the practical governmental agency to carry into effect desired legislation. This is the first thought that is extremely important.

Secondly, SOCIAL JUSTICE maintains that there is no problem of surplus if a proper monetary system would so distribute buying power as to enable the masses of our people to use this most perfect single food, and the cheapest food in the world, so far as nutritive value is concerned.

Third, insofar as we have seemingly no inclination to improve a monetary system and thereby distribute purchasing power, elemental justice demands that the farmer receive his cost of production plus a profit.

Fourth, the consumer today is paying far more than the cost of production plus the cost of distribution—plus enormous profits in the retail price of milk! He is paying this price to the milk distributors whose abnormal profits have enabled the big dairies to pyramid local distributing unit upon distributing unit to the annihiliation of competition in many localities and to the growth of monopolistic practices in large sections of this country.

Real Control Act Need in States

Fifth, a state milk control board for the distribution of a real Milk Control Act is essential in every populous state in the Union.

Sixth, the act should require the same inspection and the same standards for every pound of milk imported as is required of production within the state.

Seventh, the State Control Act should recognize the right of the farmers to organize and to set a price that will cover the cost of production plus a profit on the milk they produce.

This would be the most drastic law ever passed in this country, and yet it is so elementally just and simple as to make its understanding available only by analogy.

When Henry Ford builds a motor car, Henry Ford sets a price at which he will sell it. Under a capitalistic regime 60,000, 70,000, yes 90,000 men may be employed by this one manufacturer. There are 160,000 farms down in New York state and over half of them produce milk. These farmers have precisely the same right to set a price on their product as has Henry Ford.

Today the farmers of New York and every other state **actually await their milk checks to find out what they get for their product** and, of course, this applies, not only to milk, but to everything they raise!

The ideal Control Act should provide also for an audit on the books of the distributors and the producers. A superficial examination of business discloses that the farmer has not made cost of production since 1920, even in the dairy industry.

The United States Department of Agriculture has blandly asserted that "you cannot determine the cost of production of a hundred pounds of milk," yet today the consumer pays his milk dollar and the vast majority of the hundred pennies goes to the distributor!

The New York farmers agreed that when January comes they could not afford to appear in Albany with lobbyists to defend their interests. But in Albany there will be the attorneys and the lobbyists retained by the great milk distributing corporations once more to fashion legislation favorable to the distributors and, of course, unfavorable to the farmers.

The disgrace of it is that the splendid analysis afforded in that little group of 300 New York farmers will be ineffective in the legislative halls when the elected representatives of the people meet in January, 1937.

Father Coughlin's Year-End Message *Continued*

(Continued from Page 3)

rowed but also another $18-billion in usurious interest!

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court of the United States was being discredited as it performed its duty.

Meanwhile, such "scrupulous writers" as Pearson and Allen spread propaganda against the supreme court as did hundreds of other journalists. America was standing at the cross roads.

It is true that a degree of temporary prosperity was resulting from this great invention, which was being pressed upon the country at the persistence of the government from the fountain pens of Federal Reserve Bankers.

It would be as if you had borrowed a thousand dollars from a neighbor and spent it without taking into account the day when it would be necessary to repay it. I stand corrected on that statement because it was worse than that. The thousand dollars which your neighbor loaned you were "bogus dollars". They were so well engraved and the paper was so deceiving that when you paid them out to your butcher and grocer and clothier these merchants would not recognize how spurious they were. But your neighbor is so clever that when you begin to repay the dollars, he will examine them to see if in the midst there are any counterfeits and will expect full payment in good honest bills.

But while you were spending the borrowed dollars, you were eating, you were sheltered, you were well clothed and you were enjoying a temporary prosperity which, like all things founded upon a false principle, will come to a disappointing end.

What cared this administration about restoring to Congress its right to issue money and regulate the value thereof — real honest government money that comes from the treasury tax free? That principle was neglected and is neglected.

* * *

Thus we come to 1936. Europe is an iron camp. Mexico has gone communistic. Spain is in a turmoil. War is inevitable. Munition factories in America already are grinding out their shrapnel. Inflation already has set in with money loaned, not by bankers, but by the new deal administration. Wall Street has found plenty of loop holes to resume the gambling which characterized it in the early months of 1929.

An ominous silence fell like a pall over the entire nation. The people who were in bread lines four years ago are working for the government. The causes of the depression have been forgotten when the dinner pails are filled. The sluggard maxim of "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof" has captured the minds of people who have become careless for the welfare of future generations — **people who are satisfied with recovery without reform.**

Meanwhile the National Union for Social Justice was organized in a democratic manner with the hope that there would be sufficient American people not satisfied with recovery without reform but insisting upon preserving our democracy, our Constitution and of restoring to Congress its right to issue money on the basis that money is a receipt for wealth.

I was warned that I could not argue against a full dinner pail. I heeded the warning. From a political standpoint I knew that it was more or less temporary oblivion for me and for my faithful followers to kick over a full dinner pail. Nevertheless, since I was seeking no political office, I adhered to my principles and still adhere to them with the result which every one knows.

1936 has seen the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt. Instead of nationalizing the Federal Reserve Banks of the United States, he has aided the privately owned banks by having purchased more than 24 per cent of all their capital stocks. Instead of giving America to the Americans, he endeavored to enlist us in the League of Nations which the National Union opposed. Instead of attempting to collect the billions of dollars which Europe owes us, by issuing bonds in small denominations against the large bonds offered for France and England and Italy, he and his administration have seen fit to add a greater alliance to France and England thereby enabling them to prepare for the next war.

The American people have spoken. I trust that no disappointment awaits them. I hope that through no subterfuge of patriotism, which sometimes is the bedfellow of false prosperity, they will enter into the World war which is now in the offing. I supremely hope that, before it is too late, this administration will recognize the necessity of getting out of the private banking business and of getting into the coining and regulating of the value of money thereby placing the horse before the cart.

In conclusion, the National Union bides its time as do I, its president. All in all, we have made our contribution to the organization of labor, to production at a profit for the farmer, to the general welfare of the country. All in all, we have lost faith in weak-kneed politicians who have been more an impediment to the people of the United States than a help.

With this final thought, which evidently is in the minds of most Americans, we face the new year 1937 more courageous than ever to carry on.

Charles E. Coughlin

Stock Market Endangers Country

Federal Corporations Like Big Business Firms, Says Banker

Startles Rail Inquiry

A New York banker tossed a bombshell into the senate railroad inquiry by declaring at a recent hearing that New Deal alphabetical corporations, founded in Delaware, were not unlike the corporations of big business.

The devastating comparison was made in the course of testimony by William C. Potter, chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, before an interstate commerce committee investigating the operations of holding companies in the vast rail empire of the Van Sweringer brothers.

A sizzling exchange of verbal punches between Potter and Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana electrified the hearing chamber in Washington shortly after the banker had defended the "wide powers" given the Van Sweringens by the Guaranty Trust Company.

Potter pointed out the Delaware corporations of the New Deal had been given "similar" powers by banks during the last four years.

The federal agencies cited by him were the Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation.

"The incorporators of the Commodity Credit Corporation," Potter testified, "are Henry A. Wallace, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and Oscar Johnson. The incorporators of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are Henry A. Wallace, Harold L. Ickes and Harry L. Hopkins. The incorporators of the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation are Harold L. Ickes, Oscar L. Chapman and M. L. Wilson."

Senator Wheeler's face blanched as Potter showed how Wallace, Ickes, Hopkins et al were engaged in operations not unlike those of industrial barons.

"Are you putting these men you have named in the same class as the Morgans and the Van Sweringens?" Wheeler shouted.

"They're all good men," Potter replied, smiling broadly.

William C. Potter, New York bank executive, as he appeared before the senate committee investigating the Van Sweringen railroad system.

—Acme Picture.

Senator Sees Imminent Danger in Stock Market

In September of this year, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan warned Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau of the crisis that might result from foreign "hot money" investments in the American security market. Following are a few excerpts from his letter to Morgenthau:

"From such official figures as are publicly available, it would seem to be a fair deduction that while Europe cannot find the means to pay our war debts, it can and does find the means to buy our securities; and it would at least superficially appear that our own gold purchase program not only encourages this process but also subsidizes it at the expense of the American people.

"On the basis of these figures it would appear that in 1934 our imports and purchase of foreign gold (at the new price) were $1,217,000,000 while the entire gold production that year was $963,369,000.

"The official figures for 1935 would appear to show that we received $1,739,000,000 in foreign gold (as compared with a world gold production of $1,044,472,900), none of which was necessary to balance commercial transactions.

"In other words, we bought and paid for much more than the entire gold production of the world and much more than was necessary to balance our international commerce.

"At the end of 1935 foreign holdings of stocks and bonds in this country . . . represented a total of 4-billion, 151-million dollars which can be called for at any moment by the foreign owners."

(Editor's note: At the end of 1936, foreign security holdings in the United States are estimated at about $7-billion.)

"The peril of our own domestic situation would seem to be quite obvious . . . because our financial structure and our price structure rest to a considerable extent on foreign judgment and caprice."

"Hot Money" Investments May Bring Another Panic

The manner in which most newspapers have played into the hands of international money tyrants by refusing to properly expose the scandalous condition of the American stock market is little short of treasonable.

European manipulators, capitalizing on the administration's cheap money policy, have succeeded in jockeying the market into a position which, at a moment's notice, could plunge the entire nation into a panic as mad, if not worse, than the last one.

Newspapers by and large have colored the facts in a way to make it appear that if another crash comes the guilt will lie only with the foreign investors. They have refused to inform their readers of the real story behind the condition of the market, i. e., that the crisis has been brought about chiefly by administration lassitude.

Even since the dollar devaluation of 1934, European nations have been deluging our exchanges with speculative investments, until today we have about $7,000,000,000 of foreign funds on our hands.

This is the same sort of European "hot money" that played such a part in the tragedy of 1929.

Europe Sets Stage

History is repeating itself. Foreign powers, operating en rapport with unscrupulous American bankers and without fear of government reprisals, are setting the stage for another debacle.

President Roosevelt, perhaps aware of his own responsibility in the matter, has issued only a verbal warning. He apparently is prepared to let things go as they are and, if the lid blows off of the market, place the blame on our foreign security customers.

Next to the president, the man who should act is Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. But he has yet to indicate he will take remedial measures.

"Hot money" is money which flees from one country to another for security—and profit. It is money invested in short term securities, such as stocks and commodities, bank deposits, etc., which can be liquidated at a moment's notice. At present, the favorite port of security for this precarious form of investment is the United States.

Duce Set Precedent

The real danger lurks in the possibility of a sudden and general selling by one of the investor nations. Stocks would be dumped on our markets, bringing prices down to levels at which Americans would be forced to sell. Other nations would rush into the liquidation melee, our stock market would crash, and we would be catapulted back into the frightful days of 1929!

The threat that a foreign customer, such as Italy, France or Germany, might send the Wall Street market into a tailspin exists now as it did then. That may be the key to the confidence being displayed by other governments in their current negotiations for a resumption of American war loans.

It is an accepted fact that Mussolini attracted his loan from France by a move to dump French securities on the Bourse. Now Hitler had ordered that all foreign securities held by Germans be deposited with the Reich government. That means Berlin is in a position to flood our market and precipitate a panic. It may be Hitler has no such intention, but the power is nonetheless at his command.

The Obliging Press

Let a sensational murder story break, and the newspapers will sift it to the bottom. Not the slightest detail is omitted for fear the imagination of the readers will be taxed.

But let a piece of financial news, affecting the welfare of the whole nation, develop in Wall Street and these great investigative journals suddenly lose their aggressiveness. Instead of delving into all the factors and checking sources, they supinely publish only that information that emanates from high banking councils.

Newspapers truckle to Wall Street in several ways. They soft-pedal the information that comes to them, they misrepresent the facts, or they color their report with such technical language that the average person cannot understand its true import.

An example of the latter procedure is had on the financial page of the Christian Science Monitor. The Monitor's Wall Street correspondent, in commenting on the condition of the stock market, says the problem involves currency and credit management, adding:

> " . . . confidence in the power of any official body to stabilize is virtually prevented by the absence of sure and safe signals of an over-extended promissory structure and no known technique of officially controlling the mass financial mind of the country."

That's just a technical way of saying: The Federal Reserve Board is in the control of private bankers, and the government, under the present monetary system, is powerless to stop the exploiting practices of these private bankers.

In the Calendar of Social Justice

The closing year of 1936 wrote the historic chapter of the National Union for Social Justice. The radio audience of Father Charles E. Coughlin, pastor of the Shrine of the Little Flower, that Sunday after Sunday had followed his discourses on social justice, responded by millions to his suggestion for an organization.

By-laws were written creating this organization by units and districts, state supervisors were appointed and state offices established. With enthusiasm the membership plunged into the 1936 campaign, first to endorse and then to campaign for political candidates pledged to a program of social justice for America.

Enthusiastic state rallies heard and cheered Father Coughlin, and pledged to support the simple program set forth by the National Union. More than a hundred thousand in Cleveland, 20,000 in Wisconsin, and a big Chicago rally at which more than 150,000 paid admission, were high spots of the campaign. Similar rallies were held in other states, notably that in Indiana and at the New York Hippodrome.

A national convention held in Cleveland brought an outpouring of earnest citizens with a determined zeal to get something effective done in the way of social justice for the nation. Veteran observers without bias reported that the N. U. S. J. convention outdid the national political conventions with their artificially-created fanfare.

While willing and eager to pledge support to "resolutions" and to rally with enthusiastic demonstrations at state mass meetings, the national rank and file could not follow its own program of social justice through to political effectiveness. Deserted at the ballot box, the National Union suspended all activity.

Completely ceasing to function as a national organization, it will remain somnolent until such time as some national crisis may demand its revival. Meanwhile, individual zeal for social justice continues everywhere unabated and a new interest in government, and a new intelligence on the part of an awakened public is everywhere manifest.

Fifty-Three Taxes Levied on Bread!
5¢ SOCIAL JUSTICE
National Union Victor in Primary Elections
United States' Monetary Reform
Battle-Cry of American Labor ..1936..
"LIBERTY AND LEMKE"
5¢ SOCIAL JUSTICE
150,000 THRONG PARK FOR CHICAGO RALLY
Free for Boys and Girls
A Brand-New Streamline Bicycle
. . . The Keepers of the Keys . . .
The Seven Governors of the United States Federal Reserve Bank Board

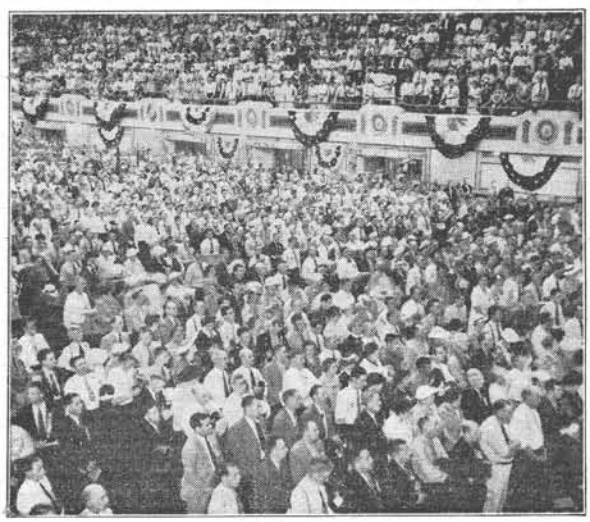
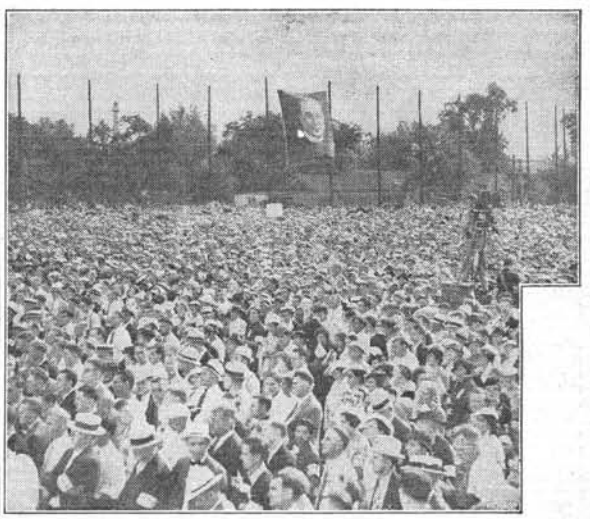
An Ohio merchant, zealous to promote sales of SOCIAL JUSTICE, maintains this window bulletin which he changes weekly. It sells papers. Below (left), a moment of convention enthusiasm; (right) a glimpse of the Chicago rally crowd.

The year 1936 has seen a prideful growth from infancy to lusty youth for Father Coughlin's national weekly, SOCIAL JUSTICE. Lending its infant voice to the infant National Union and its endorsed candidates in the campaign, SOCIAL JUSTICE discovered, almost at the outset, that its responsibility was to be bigger than any interest which it sought to serve.

The vast radio audience of Father Coughlin and the N. U. S. J. membership were early joined by other readers whose letters by the thousands now welcome the paper as a visitor into farm and city homes in areas where the National Union was never active and where Father Coughlin's radio voice was not heard.

A reader contact, unprecedented in any newspaper or magazine published, was established almost from the beginning and with these friendly letter-writing readers SOCIAL JUSTICE has always been proud to keep faith. When critics decry the positiveness of this paper's assertions and charge us with a "dogmatic" attitude on certain public questions, we are, as we've said often before, only uttering the sentiment of countless readers who have written their sincere convictions to this news review.

Responsive to this reader contact, SOCIAL JUSTICE has felt its obligation to give them a service that would interpret the news of a busy world from the viewpoint of social justice. Obviously, we cannot report the news; that is the province of the daily newspaper. We cannot afford either the space nor the talent to entertain readers with fiction or the pleasing luxuries of literature that many periodicals provide; that is the function of the national magazines. We are the eyes and ears of our readers, in every part of the nation, interested in the progress of social justice throughout the world. We strive therefore to tell the "story behind the story"; the WHY of the news rather than the WHEN, which newspapers so frequently overstress.

When the N. U. S. J. was suddenly put to sleep, many of the most zealous promoters of the paper were deprived of their sales, yet the bulk distribution of SOCIAL JUSTICE fell off very little.

Spurred to new zeal, the staff has sought to improve the paper and the last four issues give their own account of what has been done. SOCIAL JUSTICE closes Volume II of an eventful career with this edition. We face a New Year and a new volume with hopeful enthusiasm and a keen zeal to serve.